

Summary

Contents

CONTENTS



Population Turnover

Includes: **Introduction**

This release explores regions with high population turnover between August 2001 and August 2006.



Statistical Local Areas in Australia

Includes: **High and low turnover Statistical Local Areas**

Characteristics of Statistical Local Areas with high and low population turnover.



New South Wales

Includes: **An analysis of selected characteristics of Parramatta (C) - Inner - a high population turnover Statistical Local Area**

Almost 60% of usual residents in Parramatta (C) - Inner were born overseas.



Victoria

Includes: **An analysis of selected characteristics of Melbourne (C) - Inner - a high population turnover Statistical Local Area**

Of all arrivals to Melbourne (C) - Inner in the five years to the 2006 Census, more than half were from overseas.



Queensland

Includes: **An analysis of selected characteristics of Rosslea - a high population turnover Statistical Local Area**

More than 60% of occupied private dwellings in Rosslea were rented.



South Australia

Includes: **An analysis of selected characteristics of Roxby Downs (M) - a high population turnover Statistical Local Area**

Of the employed residents in Roxby Downs (M) almost half worked in the Mining industry.



Western Australia

Includes: **An analysis of selected characteristics of Ashburton (S) - a high population turnover Statistical Local Area**

More than 50% of working residents in Ashburton (S) were employed in the Mining industry.



Tasmania

Includes: **An analysis of selected characteristics of Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B - a high population turnover Statistical Local Area**

Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B recorded the highest population turnover of all SLAs in Tasmania (65.5%), yet was comparatively low when compared with high turnover SLAs in other states and territories.



Northern Territory

Includes: **An analysis of selected characteristics of Gunn-Palmerston City - a high population turnover Statistical Local Area**

The most common age group of residents in Gunn-Palmerston City was 0–14 years.



Australian Capital Territory

Includes: **An analysis of selected characteristics of Duntroon - a high population turnover Statistical Local Area**

More than 85% of employed residents in Duntroon worked in Defence.

In this issue

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication is the fifth in a series with a particular focus on regional Australia. It uses data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing to outline the extent of population turnover across Australia, at the Statistical Local Area (SLA) geographical level, between August 2001 and August 2006.

The publication includes SLAs with the highest and lowest estimated population turnover as well as case studies of selected SLAs in each state and territory. The case studies illustrate how Census data can be used to investigate differences in the characteristics of people arriving in, departing from, and staying in a particular SLA.

This analysis excludes unincorporated SLAs and SLAs with a population of less than 500 usual residents.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Population Turnover



POPULATION TURNOVER

Introduction

Migration is recognised as a key factor in regional social and economic development. The **Information Paper: Regional Research in Australia - the Statistical Dimension: an Information Development Plan for Rural and Regional Statistics, 2005** (cat. no. 1362.0) identified a need for data on the movement of people into and out of regions to inform regional research and policy themes. Inter-regional migration impacts broadly on a range of issues such as the size and structure of inter-regional labour markets, the demand for services, and the human capital that contributes to community strength.

Official statistics regarding Australia's demography - such as those released under the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) conceptual framework - do not contain precise estimates of the components of internal and overseas migration at the Statistical Local Area (SLA) geographic level. As a result, there are no official statistics regarding SLA rates of population turnover - a phenomenon of interest to policy makers and service providers alike and one which can be hidden when only looking at data relating to population estimates themselves.

Population turnover estimates measure the rate of gross moves (i.e. the number of people moving into an area plus the number of people moving out) in relation to the size of the population. Population turnover is different from population growth, which is the net change in population. It is quite possible, for example, for an area to have its population estimate remain virtually unchanged from one period to the next, but for many of its current residents to be different people than those who were residents in the previous period.

Population turnover estimates are therefore of strong interest because they can help understand, for example, why the characteristics and needs of a region are changing significantly within the context of having a relatively stable population count.

In response to this interest, estimates of this phenomenon have been produced using some of the vast amount of information able to be extracted from the **Census of Population and Housing (Census)** conducted every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). 2006 Census usual resident data was used to outline the extent of population turnover across Australia at the SLA geographic level, between August 2001 and August 2006, and to illustrate some of their particular demographic characteristics.

Structure of the release

Census data are used firstly to create estimates of population turnover at the SLA geographic level. SLAs are then ranked according to these estimates, and other Census data are then used to identify any similarities in the characteristics of the twenty highest and twenty lowest turnover SLAs. This analysis is described and summarised in the chapter titled **Statistical Local Areas in Australia**.

For information about population turnover in the SLAs not shown in the top or bottom twenty, please refer to

the Excel spreadsheet in the Downloads tab.

Following this are separate chapters for each state and territory. In these chapters, the jurisdiction's five highest turnover SLAs are identified and one of these SLAs is explored using other dimensions of the Census data. The individual SLA explorations illustrate how Census data can be used to investigate differences in the characteristics of people arriving in, departing from, and staying in a particular SLA. It is this analysis that allows users to start to understand more deeply changes in the characteristics of their region of interest that may be attributable to migration.

The detailed data shown for these eight SLAs in the state and territory chapters is not included in the accompanying Excel spreadsheet. For detailed data about the characteristics of other regions as illustrated in these chapters, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1800 135 070.

A note of caution

The strength of the Census data is that it enables the construction of small area estimates, such as at the SLA level, but this strength does come at a cost. In this case the cost relates to the necessary adoption of different conceptual bases than would be used to create official estimates within the ERP conceptual framework. The main conceptual differences regarding scope are that the Census-based population turnover estimates released in this publication exclude people who are included in the ERP numbers, namely: people under 5 years old at the time of the 2006 Census; and residents temporarily overseas.

In addition to these scope differences, the Census-based population turnover estimates released in this publication have been constructed using information relating only to those people who stated where they lived five years ago when they completed the 2006 Census questionnaire (i.e. migration status has not been imputed for people who did not state where they lived five years ago when they completed the 2006 Census questionnaire).

In some SLAs the exclusions noted above were relatively large. In these cases the adjusted Census count used in the population turnover calculation was very different than the 2006 Census count. For example, the New South Wales SLA of Sydney (C) - Inner has been estimated to have a population flow of 12,335 people with a turnover rate of 98.6%. This implies an adjusted 2006 Census count of 12,510 people, meaning that 9,477 of the actual 2006 Census count have been excluded on one basis or another (e.g. being under five years old, or not stating their previous address).

Finally, the estimates regarding people departing from an SLA exclude any information about people who (at the time of the 2006 Census) no longer lived in Australia. This is because these people are not enumerated as part of the Census.

As a result, users need to be aware that all of these estimates contain biases of varying extent (for example, in that they do not contain information about the characteristics of those who did not state where they lived five years ago) and that this degree of bias needs to be taken into account when thinking through the possible implications of these estimates for an SLA of interest. Further details about the terms and concepts used in this publication can be found in the [Explanatory Notes](#) and [Glossary](#).

Statistical Local Areas in Australia



STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS IN AUSTRALIA

HIGH AND LOW TURNOVER STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS

On this page:

[Introduction](#)

[Characteristics of Statistical Local Areas with high population turnover](#)

[Characteristics of Statistical Local Areas with low population turnover](#)

Introduction

The population turnover for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) across Australia varied from 174.1% for City - Remainder (in Darwin, the capital city of the Northern Territory) to 7.5% in Angurugu (CGC), (on Groote Eylandt island off the coast of the Northern Territory, in the Gulf of Carpentaria). This chapter looks at the top twenty (referred to as high turnover) and bottom twenty (referred to as low turnover) SLAs in this range and uses data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing to determine any similarities and/or differences in their characteristics. Most high turnover SLAs were either in the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory (refer Table 1.1) and all low turnover SLAs were either in the Northern Territory or Queensland (refer Table 1.2).

To view images of the high turnover SLAs via [Google Maps Australia](#) please click on the following links:

City - Remainder (NT)
Duntroon (ACT)
Jabiru (T) (NT)
Durack (NT)
City - Inner (NT)
Acton (ACT)
Gunn-Palmerston City (NT)
Litchfield (S) - Pt A (NT)
City (ACT)
Larrakeyah (NT)
Kingston (ACT)
Leonora (S) (WA)
Alice Springs (T) - Stuart (NT)
Phillip (ACT)
Belconnen Town Centre (ACT)
The Gardens (NT)
Driver (NT)
Rosslea (Qld)
Meekatharra (S) (WA)
Nightcliff (NT)

TABLE 1.1. HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER , By SLA - Australia

State	SLA(d)	2001 Census count(a) psns	2006 Census count psns	Census count change psns	Arrivals(b) psns	Departures(c) psns	Net migration(c) psns	Population flow(c) psns	Population turnover(c) %
NT	City - Remainder	2 791	2 301	-490	1 440	1 532	-92	2 972	174.1
ACT	Duntroon	1 258	1 683	425	1 518	769	749	2 287	147.8
NT	Jabiru (T)	1 108	1 139	31	447	596	-149	1 043	146.9
NT	Durack	2 393	2 687	294	1 595	1 579	16	3 174	145.5
NT	City - Inner	2 196	2 482	286	1 317	1 269	48	2 586	143.4
ACT	Acton	1 441	1 805	364	1 660	683	977	2 343	137.9
NT	Gunn-Palmerston City	1 195	2 379	1 184	1 409	1 061	348	2 470	134.2
NT	Litchfield (S) - Pt A	1 452	1 233	-219	769	696	73	1 465	129.3
ACT	City	596	719	123	429	216	213	645	127.7
NT	Larrakeyah	3 047	3 037	-10	1 723	1 422	301	3 145	126.3
ACT	Kingston	1 839	2 454	615	1 666	1 000	666	2 666	123.9
WA	Leonora (S)	1 929	1 409	-520	676	743	-67	1 419	122.6
NT	Alice Springs (T) - Stuart	2 103	1 920	-183	903	827	76	1 730	122.1
ACT	Phillip	1 654	1 912	258	1 146	857	289	2 003	121.5
ACT	Belconnen Town Centre	2 738	3 055	317	1 803	1 250	553	3 053	121.2
NT	The Gardens	698	567	-131	349	236	113	585	120.9
NT	Driver	2 810	2 717	-93	1 279	1 341	-62	2 620	120.7
Qld	Rosslea	1 582	1 447	-135	786	690	96	1 476	118.9
WA	Meekatharra (S)	1 356	1 134	-222	319	566	-247	885	118.8
NT	Nightcliff	3 257	3 357	100	1 453	1 715	-262	3 168	118.0

(a) Based on 2006 Census boundaries

(b) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago

(c) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures, meaning these data are estimated on a different basis than the 2006 Census count (for further information about how Population turnover is calculated, refer to Explanatory Note 14)

(d) Excludes unincorporated areas and SLAs with a population of less than 500 people

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and Census of Population and Housing, 2001

Note: This table is based on place of usual residence. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

TABLE 1.2. LOW POPULATION TURNOVER, By SLA - Australia

State	SLA(d)	2001 Census count(a) psns	2006 Census count psns	Census count change psns	Arrivals(b) psns	Departures(c) psns	Net migration(c) psns	Population flow(c) psns	Population turnover(c) %
NT	Angurugu (CGC)	800	816	16	32	21	11	53	7.5
NT	East Arnhem - Bal	5 802	6 522	720	394	386	8	780	14.1
NT	West Arnhem	3 066	3 337	271	243	190	53	433	15.3
Qld	Yarrabah (S)	2 143	2 375	232	155	168	-13	323	16.2
NT	Thamarrurr (CGC)	1 513	1 930	417	133	124	9	257	16.9
NT	Yugul Mangi (CGC)	1 907	1 641	-266	123	109	14	232	17.2
Qld	Aurukun (S)	1 033	1 046	13	73	91	-18	164	18.3
NT	Numbulwar	721	684	-37	56	54	2	110	18.8
Qld	Numburindi (CGC)	974	1 023	49	71	105	-34	176	19.3
NT	Kunbarlanjinja (CGC)	852	882	30	77	83	-6	160	20.6
Qld	Palm Island (S)	2 133	1 981	-152	123	246	-123	369	22.4
NT	Tiwi Islands (CGC)	2 228	2 129	-99	192	232	-40	424	22.7
Qld	Mornington (S)	944	1 032	88	86	110	-24	196	22.9
Qld	Napranum (S)	720	838	118	91	77	14	168	23.4
Qld	Cherbourg (S)	1 133	1 131	-2	100	143	-43	243	25.7
Qld	Pormpuraaw (S)	582	597	15	81	54	27	135	26.0
Qld	Doomadgee (S)	1 133	1 084	-49	81	113	-32	194	26.5
NT	Ltyentye Purte (CGC)	538	542	4	50	78	-28	128	27.4
NT	Tanami	2 971	2 439	-532	337	257	80	594	28.5
NT	Nyirranggulung								
NT	Mardulk	1 105	938	-167	104	125	-21	229	28.5
	Ngadberre (CGC)								

(a) Based on 2006 Census boundaries

(b) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago

(c) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures, meaning these data are estimated on a different basis than the 2006 Census count (for further information about how Population turnover is calculated, refer to Explanatory Note 14)

(d) Excludes unincorporated areas and SLAs with a population of less than 500 people

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and Census of Population and Housing, 2001

Note: This table is based on place of usual residence. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

[Back to top](#)

Characteristics of Statistical Local Areas with high population turnover

High turnover SLAs were generally in urban areas of Australia and most were in either the Northern Territory (11 out of the 20) or the ACT (6). Almost three quarters of them recorded positive net migration (where arrivals outnumbered departures), with Acton, City and Duntroon (all in the ACT) recording the highest ratio of arrivals to departures in this group (2.43; 1.98; and 1.97 respectively).

Employment

Almost all high turnover SLAs had a high labour force participation rate. With the exception of Acton (with a labour force participation rate of 47.4%) high turnover SLAs had more than 70% of usual residents aged 15 years and over in the labour force, compared with 64.6% in Australia. Along with relatively high participation rates, most high turnover SLAs also had more than 70% of their labour force working full-time, compared to the average for Australia of 60.7%. The exceptions were:

- Nightcliff (69.0%)
- Meekatharra (S) (68.4%)
- Rosslea (68.0%)
- Belconnen Town Centre (60.7%)
- Acton (6.1%).

The very low rate noted above for Acton, which contains the Australian National University, may be related to its very high proportion of residents attending University or other tertiary institutions (96.8%).

The industry division (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006**) that recorded the highest proportion of employed residents in fifteen of the twenty high turnover SLAs was Public administration and safety. In contrast this industry division employed the sixth highest proportion of employed residents in Australia (6.9%).

At the industry subdivision level, Defence recorded the highest proportion of employed residents in ten of those fifteen SLAs. These ten SLAs, eight of which are in the Northern Territory, were:

- Duntroon (87.4% of employed residents employed in Defence)
- Litchfield (S)-Pt A (65.0%)
- City - Remainder (49.4%)
- Durack (29.8%)
- Gunn-Palmerston City (21.7%)
- Larrakeyah (18.4%)
- The Gardens (14.6%)
- City - Inner (14.0%)
- Driver (9.7%)
- Rosslea (6.0%).

The other five SLAs (of the fifteen with Public administration and safety as the top industry division of employment) were City, Kingston, Phillip and Belconnen Town Centre in the Australian Capital Territory and Nightcliff in the Northern Territory. In these SLAs, the ANZSIC subdivision that recorded the highest proportion of employed residents was Public administration; in particular Central government administration or State government administration.

For the remaining high turnover SLAs, the top industries of employment were:

- Mining: Leonora (S) (39.1%) and Jabiru (T) (37.2%)
- Accommodation and food services: Acton (31.7%)
- Health care and social assistance: Alice Springs (T) - Stuart (18.8%)
- Mining and Education and training: Meekatharra (S) (both 16.3%).

Housing

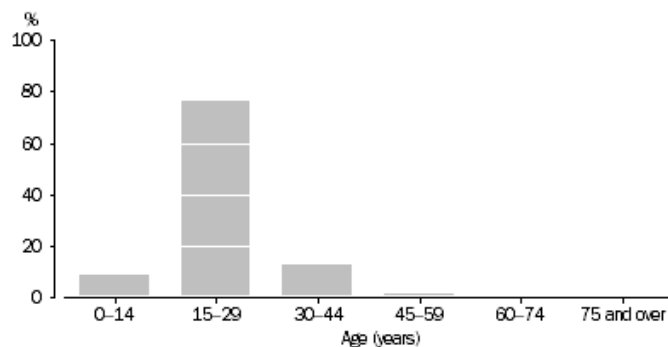
Most high turnover SLAs had high proportions of rented dwellings, which is indicative of a mobile population. More than 90% of the dwellings in City - Remainder, Jabiru (T), Duntroon and Acton were rented. With the exception of Litchfield (S)-Pt A, more than 45% of dwellings in the remaining sixteen high turnover SLAs were rented. The proportion of rented dwellings in Litchfield (S)-Pt A (29.5%) was similar to that for Australia (29.0%).

When looking at the types of dwellings occupied in each of the SLAs, twelve of the twenty high turnover SLAs had a higher proportion of flats, units or apartments, than the Australia rate of 13.1%. More than 50% of occupied private dwellings in Phillip, Rosslea, Larrakeyah, Kingston, City and City-Inner were flats, units or apartments: for City-Inner, City and Kingston this proportion was above 85%.

Demography

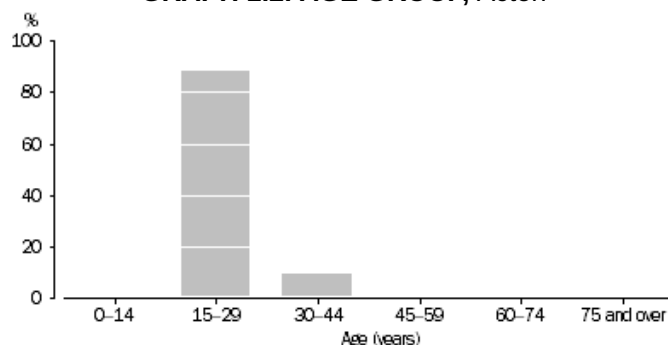
While the high turnover SLAs differed in many demographic characteristics, they did share some similarities in their age and sex structures with most displaying relatively young age profiles and, contrary to the picture at the Australia level, having more males than females (refer Table 1.3).

GRAPH 1.1. AGE GROUP, Duntroon



Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

GRAPH 1.2. AGE GROUP, Acton



Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

Litchfield (S)-Pt A and Duntroon had particularly high proportions of males (72.8% and 72.6% respectively). These SLAs both have strong military influences; Litchfield (S)-Pt A contains Robertson Barracks; and Duntroon contains the Royal Military College and Australian Defence Force Academy. The following SLAs also had a high proportion of males; City (60.9%), City - Inner (59.6%) and Jabiru (T) and Leonora (S), both 58.9%.

As well as containing high proportions of males, Litchfield (S)-Pt A and Duntroon had a high proportion of young males aged 15-29 years (60.3% of males living in Litchfield (S)-Pt A and 82.2% of males living in Duntroon). Acton and Belconnen Town Centre also had high proportions of their total males in this age group (87.2% and 45.2% respectively).

The 15-29 year age group was the most common age group in just over half (11) of the high turnover SLAs and all twenty high turnover SLAs had a higher proportion of 15-29 year olds than Australia (20.1%).

Of the populations within each SLA, Duntroon and Acton had the highest proportions of 15-29 year olds (1,290 persons or 76.6% and 1,600 persons or 88.6% respectively - see Graphs 1.1 and 1.2). It should be noted that there are tertiary institutions in these SLAs; the Australian National University in Acton and the Royal Military College and Australian Defence Force Academy in Duntroon. Litchfield (S)-Pt A (51.2%) and Belconnen Town Centre (47.4%) also had very high proportions of 15-29 year olds.

TABLE 1.3. HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER SLAs, By age (years) and sex - Australia

State	SLA	0 - 14	15 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 59	60 - 74	75 and over	Total
NT	City - Remainder							
	Males	355	418	289	103	35	5	1 205
	Females	348	401	257	64	21	3	1 094
	Persons	703	819	546	167	56	8	2 299
ACT	Duntroon							
	Males	69	1 004	134	15	-	-	1 222
	Females	81	287	83	11	-	-	462
	Persons	150	1 291	217	26	-	-	1 684
NT	Jabiru (T)							
	Males	166	117	207	146	29	4	669
	Females	114	113	141	89	12	-	469
	Persons	280	230	348	235	41	4	1 138
NT	Durack							
	Males	452	276	406	157	35	9	1 335

		Females	436	299	417	154	37	7	1 350
		Persons	888	575	823	311	72	16	2 685
NT	City - Inner								
		Males	90	441	404	335	167	43	1 480
		Females	69	382	237	180	79	54	1 001
		Persons	159	823	641	515	246	97	2 481
ACT	Acton								
		Males	3	778	97	6	8	-	892
		Females	3	821	77	8	-	3	912
		Persons	6	1 599	174	14	8	3	1 804
NT	Gunn-Palmerston City								
		Males	378	279	363	142	36	4	1 202
		Females	361	278	351	156	24	8	1 178
		Persons	739	557	714	298	60	12	2 380
NT	Litchfield (S) - Pt A								
		Males	58	543	158	103	30	8	900
		Females	76	89	71	81	13	4	334
		Persons	134	632	229	184	43	12	1 234
ACT	City								
		Males	6	169	138	93	17	15	438
		Females	11	140	65	42	17	7	282
		Persons	17	309	203	135	34	22	720
NT	Larrakeyah								
		Males	229	448	465	355	123	37	1 657
		Females	218	376	375	293	83	33	1 378
		Persons	447	824	840	648	206	70	3 035
ACT	Kingston								
		Males	66	468	363	184	72	46	1 199
		Females	60	546	321	170	86	71	1 254
		Persons	126	1 014	684	354	158	117	2 453
WA	Leonora (S)								
		Males	176	187	266	137	55	8	829
		Females	165	115	164	103	27	7	581
		Persons	341	302	430	240	82	15	1 410
NT	Alice Springs (T) - Stuart								
		Males	135	229	305	215	75	12	971
		Females	164	312	228	172	58	13	947
		Persons	299	541	533	387	133	25	1 918
ACT	Phillip								
		Males	57	325	273	167	61	34	917
		Females	60	369	282	149	89	43	992
		Persons	117	694	555	316	150	77	1 909
ACT	Belconnen Town Centre								
		Males	125	737	463	194	90	20	1 629
		Females	116	710	286	191	88	35	1 426
		Persons	241	1 447	749	385	178	55	3 055
NT	The Gardens								
		Males	24	84	79	62	37	24	310
		Females	26	55	71	56	22	27	257
		Persons	50	139	150	118	59	51	567
NT	Driver								
		Males	397	302	360	261	45	9	1 374
		Females	384	319	353	223	53	11	1 343
		Persons	781	621	713	484	98	20	2 717
Qld	Rosslea								
		Males	105	232	180	125	70	30	742
		Females	87	240	134	112	75	57	705
		Persons	192	472	314	237	145	87	1 447
WA	Meekatharra (S)								
		Males	150	118	128	124	60	10	590
		Females	152	115	119	100	42	15	543
		Persons	302	233	247	224	102	25	1 133
NT	Nightcliff								
		Males	289	354	396	448	188	39	1 714
		Females	290	364	430	387	149	24	1 644
		Persons	579	718	826	835	337	63	3 358

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Note: This table is based on place of usual residence. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

[Back to top](#)

Characteristics of Statistical Local Areas with low population turnover

All twenty low turnover SLAs were in rural areas in either the Northern Territory (11) or Queensland (9) (see Table 1.2). Nine of the eleven low turnover SLAs in the Northern Territory were located in the northern areas. Similarly, eight of the nine low turnover SLAs in Queensland were also in the northern half of the state.

Employment

All low turnover SLAs, except for Yarrabah (S) and Pormpuraaw (S), had a labour force participation rate lower than Australia. The labour force participation rates for Yarrabah (S) and Pormpuraaw (S) were 70.6% and 66.9% respectively, compared with 64.6% for Australia. The SLAs with the lowest labour force participation rate were Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC) (20.9%), Angurugu (CGC) (21.1%) and Thamarrurr (CGC) (24.5%).

In seventeen of the twenty low turnover SLAs, the largest industry division of employment was Public administration and safety. In contrast, Public administration and safety was the sixth largest employing industry of employed residents in Australia (6.9%). The seventeen low turnover SLAs where this was the largest industry of employment were:

- Kowanyama (S) (78.4%)
- Yarrabah (S) (77.0%)
- Napranum (S) (70.7%)
- Cherbourg (S) (70.5%)
- Pormpuraaw (S) (68.2%)
- Aurukun (S) (65.5%)
- Angurugu (CGC) (60.4%)
- East Arnhem - Bal (54.4%)
- Kunbarllanjnja (CGC) (53.2%)
- Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC) (52.6%)
- Mornington (S) (52.0%)
- Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC) (45.7%)
- West Arnhem (45.0%)
- Tanami (44.6%)
- Tiwi Islands (CGC) (44.2%)
- Yugul Mangi (CGC) (43.1%)
- Thamarrurr (CGC) (39.8%)

For the remaining three low turnover SLAs, the industry division that recorded the highest proportion of employed residents was Health care and social assistance. These SLAs were Doomadgee (S) (37.8%), Palm Island (S) (32.7%) and Ltyentye Purte (CGC) (29.1%).

Interestingly, with the exception of Palm Island (S), the top industry subdivision for all twenty low turnover SLAs was Public administration. The top industry subdivision for Palm Island (S) was Social assistance services, followed by Public administration.

The major group occupation category (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), 2006**) that recorded the largest proportion of employed residents in nineteen of the twenty low turnover SLAs was Labourers. The proportions varied from 23.7% in Thamarrurr (CGC) to 61.6% in Yarrabah (S), compared with 10.7% for Australia. The exception was Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC) where the occupation category that recorded the highest proportion of residents was Professionals (29.7%), followed closely by Labourers (27.0%).

Income

Less than 10% of residents aged 15 years and over in all twenty low turnover SLAs earned \$1,000 or more per week, compared with 19.7% of residents aged 15 years and over in Australia.

Housing

Most of the twenty low turnover SLAs had high proportions of rented dwellings. With the exception of Aurukun (S), more than 89% of occupied private dwellings in all twenty low turnover SLAs were rented, compared with 29.0% of occupied private dwellings in Australia. Just over 60% of occupied private dwellings in Aurukun (S) were rented. Of the rented dwellings in each of the twenty low turnover SLAs, most were being rented from a Housing co-operative, the community or a church group (the proportion varied from

59.5% to 94.7%). The high proportions of rented dwellings in the twenty low turnover SLAs may reflect the types of tenure available on traditional Indigenous lands.

Demography

All twenty SLAs with the lowest turnover had high proportions of Indigenous people. These proportions varied from 89.2% in Tanami to 97.8% in Yarrabah (S), compared with 2.4% in Australia.

Generally the demographic characteristics of age and sex for most low turnover SLAs were similar. The most common age group in all low turnover SLAs was 0-14 years and each of the low turnover SLAs had higher proportions of people in this age group than Australia (19.8%). In general, within each of the low turnover SLAs, there were only small differences in the number of males and females (see Table 1.4).

Although the demographics of each SLA in the low turnover group were similar (see Table 1.4), some notable differences were observed:

- Kowanyama (S) had the lowest proportion of males (46.5%) of all low turnover SLAs.
- A very high proportion of residents in Cherbourg (S) and Thamarrurr (CGC) were aged 0-14 years (41.6% and 39.3% respectively).

TABLE 1.4. LOW POPULATION TURNOVER SLAs, By age (years) and sex - Australia

State	SLA	0 - 14	15 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 59	60 - 74	75 and over	Total
NT	Angurugu (CGC)							
	Males	144	95	102	30	11	6	388
	Females	144	125	92	50	13	-	424
	Persons	288	220	194	80	24	6	812
NT	East Arnhem - Bal							
	Males	1 090	946	670	417	110	14	3 247
	Females	973	942	752	421	159	28	3 275
	Persons	2 063	1 888	1 422	838	269	42	6 522
NT	West Arnhem							
	Males	606	429	394	190	60	19	1 698
	Females	560	472	340	189	58	17	1 636
	Persons	1 166	901	734	379	118	36	3 334
Qld	Yarrabah (S)							
	Males	443	307	232	138	33	10	1 163
	Females	445	311	265	129	48	12	1 210
	Persons	888	618	497	267	81	22	2 373
NT	Thamarrurr (CGC)							
	Males	382	256	157	89	32	4	920
	Females	378	319	173	82	37	20	1 009
	Persons	760	575	330	171	69	24	1 929
NT	Yugul Mangi (CGC)							
	Males	311	235	150	93	29	10	828
	Females	295	233	182	73	26	3	812
	Persons	606	468	332	166	55	13	1 640
Qld	Aurukun (S)							
	Males	173	121	125	67	15	3	504
	Females	169	131	139	70	29	3	541
	Persons	342	252	264	137	44	6	1 045
NT	Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC)							
	Males	125	84	75	40	16	3	343
	Females	91	93	88	34	27	5	338
	Persons	216	177	163	74	43	8	681
Qld	Kowanyama (S)							
	Males	139	107	119	74	26	11	476
	Females	149	140	143	79	25	9	545
	Persons	288	247	262	153	51	20	1 021
NT	Kunbarllanjja (CGC)							
	Males	136	125	110	61	12	-	444
	Females	126	132	111	46	19	3	437
	Persons	262	257	221	107	31	3	881
Qld	Palm Island (S)							
	Males	364	236	239	111	33	6	989
	Females	345	261	225	134	22	4	991
	Persons	709	497	464	245	55	10	1 980
NT	Tiwi Islands (CGC)							
	Males	328	316	258	146	42	4	1 094
	Females	305	271	251	167	31	9	1 034
	Persons	633	587	509	313	73	13	2 128
Qld	Mornington (S)							
	Males	174	113	115	80	35	6	523

Qld	Napranum (S)	Females	152	133	114	66	33	10	508
		Persons	326	246	229	146	68	16	1 031
		Males	155	97	87	66	20	-	425
Qld	Cherbourg (S)	Females	130	114	91	53	21	5	414
		Persons	285	211	178	119	41	5	839
		Males	237	132	84	66	27	3	549
Qld	Pormpuraaw (S)	Females	234	146	105	69	23	3	580
		Persons	471	278	189	135	50	6	1 129
		Males	83	47	89	64	25	3	311
Qld	Doomadgee (S)	Females	79	70	69	51	16	3	288
		Persons	162	117	158	115	41	6	599
		Males	232	132	105	60	16	3	548
NT	Ltyentye Purte (CGC)	Females	178	159	110	55	23	9	534
		Persons	410	291	215	115	39	12	1 082
		Males	97	79	53	21	9	-	259
NT	Tanami	Females	96	80	54	35	14	3	282
		Persons	193	159	107	56	23	3	541
		Males	384	364	241	164	42	6	1 201
NT	Nyirranggulong Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)	Females	363	365	259	168	72	12	1 239
		Persons	747	729	500	332	114	18	2 440
		Males	140	134	114	63	12	-	463
		Females	155	140	101	58	15	6	475
		Persons	295	274	215	121	27	6	938

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Note: This table is based on place of usual residence. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Please note: All data presented in this publication relate to person or dwelling characteristics at the time of the 2006 Census. As arrivals and departures may have moved at any time in the five years to the 2006 Census their characteristics could have been different at the time of their migration. The data presented also only captures a person's place of usual residence at the 2006 Census and five years prior to the Census. People could have moved residence numerous times between these time periods. Arrivals estimates exclude people who did not state where they lived five years ago, and those who were under the age of 5 at the time of the 2006 Census. In addition to those exclusions, estimates of departures also exclude overseas departures (as these people were not enumerated in the Census). To be consistent with the conceptual basis of the arrivals and departures estimates, the adjusted Census count used in calculating population turnover also excludes 0-4 year olds and people who did not state where they lived five years ago.

[Back to top](#)

New South Wales



NEW SOUTH WALES

AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PARRAMATTA (C) - INNER - A HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

On this page:

[Introduction](#)

[Parramatta \(C\) - Inner: Characteristics of the area and usual residents](#)

[People who arrived in, departed or did not move from Parramatta \(C\) - Inner](#)

Introduction

In New South Wales (NSW), the five Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the highest population turnover were all in urban areas. This chapter presents some data for those SLAs (see Table 2.1), then discusses the characteristics of one SLA as an example. In NSW, Parramatta (C) - Inner was chosen as an example of a satellite city with high population turnover.

To view an image of this SLA via [Google Maps Australia](#) please click on the following link: Parramatta (C) - Inner.

TABLE 2.1. HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER SLAs - New South Wales

SLA(d)	2001 Census count(a) psns	2006 Census count psns	Census count change psns	Arrivals(b) psns	Departures(c) psns	Net migration(c) psns	Population flow(c) psns	Population turnover(c) %
Sydney (C) - Inner	16 164	21 987	5 823	8 714	3 621	5 093	12 335	98.6
Sydney (C) - West	30 135	38 386	8 251	17 352	9 717	7 635	27 069	97.4
Sydney (C) - East	43 214	46 742	3 528	18 376	13 101	5 275	31 477	95.2
Parramatta (C) - Inner	36 436	40 493	4 057	17 570	12 535	5 035	30 105	91.7
North Sydney (A)	54 729	58 260	3 531	24 960	17 632	7 328	42 592	86.9

(a) Based on 2006 Census boundaries

(b) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago

(c) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures, meaning these data are estimated on a different basis than the 2006 Census count (for further information about how Population turnover is calculated, refer to Explanatory Note 14)

(d) Excludes unincorporated areas and SLAs with a population of less than 500 people

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and Census of Population and Housing, 2001

Note: This table is based on place of usual residence. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

[Back to top](#)

Parramatta (C) - Inner: Characteristics of the area and usual residents

Parramatta (C) - Inner had the fourth highest population turnover (91.7%) of all SLAs in NSW. Parramatta (C) - Inner is situated in the western region of the NSW capital city, Sydney and is approximately 24 kilometres from Sydney's city centre. There are a number of Universities in or near Parramatta (C) - Inner. These include the Westmead and Parramatta Campuses of the University of Western Sydney and the United Theological College in North Parramatta (Charles Sturt University).

Housing

Generally housing costs were significantly lower than the average for Sydney (C) - Inner.

The median rent in Parramatta (C) - Inner (at the 2006 Census) was \$225 per week, compared with \$450 for Sydney (C) - Inner, and median monthly housing loan repayments were \$1,538 in Parramatta (C) - Inner and \$2,167 in Sydney (C) - Inner.

The most common type of dwelling in the Parramatta (C) - Inner SLA was flats, units or apartments, comprising 71.3% of all occupied private dwellings and most (61.9%) of the occupied private dwellings were being rented by the occupants.

A map of medium or high density dwellings for Parramatta (C) - Inner which can be viewed at [2006 Census MapStats: Parramatta \(C\) - Inner \(Statistical Local Area\)](#).

Employment

The residents of Parramatta (C) - Inner SLA were not strongly reliant on any one industry for employment. The industry division (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006**) that recorded the largest proportion of working residents (at 11.8%) was Health care and social assistance. This was followed by the Retail trade and Manufacturing industry divisions (10.8% each). A range of other industry divisions recorded proportions only slightly smaller than the three noted above.

Ethnicity

Close to 60% (58.8%) of people living in Parramatta (C) - Inner were born overseas, compared with 23.9% of people living in Australia. Of overseas born people living in Parramatta (C) - Inner, 5,145 (24.3%) were born in India and 3,361 (15.9%) were born in China (excludes Special Administrative Regions (SARs) and Taiwan Province). Comparable proportions for Australia were 3.3% and 4.7% respectively. Only 41.2% of usual residents in Parramatta (C) - Inner spoke only English at home, compared with 83.2% of people living in Australia.

[Back to top](#)

People who arrived in, departed or did not move from Parramatta (C) - Inner

Following is a discussion of the characteristics of three populations relating to Parramatta (C) - Inner: arrivals to the SLA within the five years to the 2006 Census; departures from the SLA within the same time period; and those who did not move SLA.

At the 2006 Census, just over half (53.5%) of the usual residents of Parramatta (C) - Inner (excluding people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived five years ago) were new arrivals to the SLA (i.e. arrived within the last five years). The largest proportion of these arrivals were from other SLAs within NSW (49.2%). People from overseas and those from interstate made up 46.5% and 4.3% of arrivals respectively.

The majority (90.6%) of people who departed Parramatta (C) - Inner (excluding those who left the area to go overseas) went to SLAs within NSW.

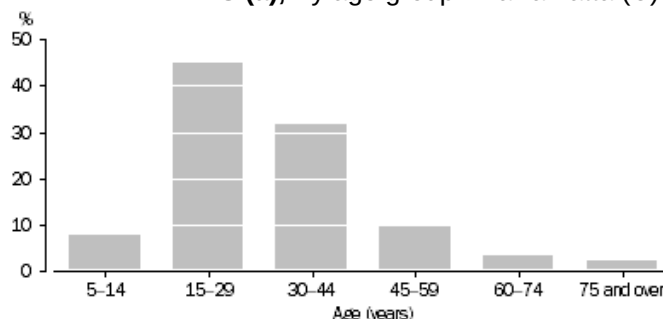
Age

The most common age group of arrivals was 15-29 (44.9% of arrivals), followed by those people aged 30-44 years (31.9%) (see Graph 2.1). Overseas arrivals had a particularly high proportion of people aged 15-29 (51.7% or 4,219 people).

For departures, the age group with the greatest proportion was 30-44 years, which made up 41.0% of departures (see Graph 2.2).

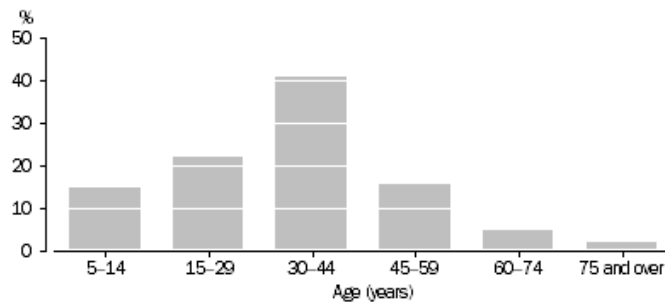
The age group with the largest proportion of people who had not moved SLA was 30-44 (27.4%).

GRAPH 2.1. ARRIVALS (a), By age group - Parramatta (C) - Inner



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

GRAPH 2.2. DEPARTURES (a), By age group - Parramatta (C) - Inner



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures

Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

Employment

A high proportion of both arrivals and departures were in the labour force (74.7% and 75.4% respectively), when compared with the proportion of people who had not moved SLA (59.5%).

The major group occupation category (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), 2006**) that recorded the largest proportion of both employed arrivals and employed departures, was Professionals (29.1% and 30.0% respectively). This occupation also recorded the largest proportion of employed people who had not moved SLA (23%).

Almost 40% of employed interstate arrivals and 28.4% of employed overseas arrivals were employed as Professionals. These proportions may seem striking when compared with the proportion of Professionals employed in NSW (21.6%). However they are all congruent with the proportion of Professionals that were usually resident in Parramatta (C) - Inner at the 2006 Census (26.4%).

The occupation that recorded the second highest proportion of arrivals, departures and people who had not moved was Clerical and administrative workers (18.2%, 17.8% and 18.7% respectively).

In and around the Parramatta (C) - Inner SLA is a large health care precinct, a number of universities, and Australian and state government departments, which are likely to offer employment opportunities for Professionals and Clerical and administrative workers.

Education

A high proportion of all arrivals aged 15 years and over had a Bachelor degree or higher (45.1% or 6,791 people). This high proportion was largely due to the high number of overseas arrivals aged 15 years and over with this level of qualification (4,121 people).

Similarly, the proportion of all arrivals attending University or other tertiary institutions (14.0%), was largely influenced by the high proportion of overseas arrivals who were studying. Of all arrivals attending University or other tertiary institutions, 69.4% were arrivals from overseas.

For both departures and those who had not moved SLA, lower proportions of people aged 15 years and over had a Bachelor degree or higher (35.1% and 23.1% respectively) or were attending University or tertiary institutions (5.7% and 4.6% respectively).

Ethnicity

A high proportion of people arriving from other parts of NSW and interstate were born overseas (45.3% and 43.8% respectively). These in combination with the number of overseas arrivals resulted in almost 70% of all arrivals to Parramatta (C) - Inner recording an overseas place of birth. India was recorded as the place of birth for 23.3% of arrivals and China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province) also featured prominently, being recorded as the place of birth for 10.9% of arrivals.

Please note: All data presented in this publication relate to person or dwelling characteristics at the time of the 2006 Census. As arrivals and departures may have moved at any time in the five years to the 2006 Census their characteristics could have been different at the time of their migration. The data presented also only captures a person's place of usual residence at the 2006 Census and five years prior to the Census (where they have answered that question). People could have moved residence numerous times between these time periods. Arrivals estimates exclude people who did not state where they lived five years ago, and

those who were under the age of 5 at the time of the 2006 Census. In addition to those exclusions, estimates of departures also exclude overseas departures (as these people were not enumerated in the Census). To be consistent with the conceptual basis of the arrivals and departures estimates, the adjusted Census count used in calculating population turnover also excludes 0-4 year olds and people who did not state where they lived five years ago.

[Back to top](#)

Victoria



VICTORIA

AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF MELBOURNE (C) - INNER - A HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

On this page:

[Introduction](#)

[Melbourne \(C\) - Inner: Characteristics of the area and usual residents](#)

[People who arrived in, departed or did not move from Melbourne \(C\) - Inner](#)

Introduction

In Victoria, the five Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the greatest population turnover were all in urban areas. This chapter presents some data for these five SLAs (see Table 3.1), then discusses the characteristics of one SLA as an example. In Victoria, Melbourne (C) - Inner was chosen as an example of an inner city area and had the highest population turnover (103.8%) of all SLAs in Victoria.

To view an image of this SLA via [Google Maps Australia](#) please click on the following link: Melbourne (C) - Inner.

TABLE 3.1. HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER SLAs - Victoria

SLA(d)	2001 Census count(a) psns	2006 Census count psns	Census count change psns	Arrivals(b) psns	Departures(c) psns	Net migration(c) psns	Population flow(c) psns	Population turnover(c) %
Melbourne (C) - Inner	7 065	11 591	4 526	7 195	1 969	5 226	9 164	103.8
Melbourne (C) - S'bank-D'lands	4 495	13 306	8 811	9 077	1 438	7 639	10 515	99.3
Melbourne (C) - Remainder	39 013	46 481	7 468	24 988	13 341	11 647	38 329	99.2
Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	47 104	49 800	2 696	19 997	15 568	4 429	35 565	89.3
Yarra (C) - Richmond	23 476	24 585	1 109	9 860	8 346	1 514	18 206	88.2

(a) Based on 2006 Census boundaries

(b) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago

(c) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures, meaning these data are estimated on a different basis than the 2006 Census count (for further information about how Population turnover is calculated, refer to Explanatory Note 14)

(d) Excludes unincorporated areas and SLAs with a population of less than 500 people

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and Census of Population and Housing, 2001

Note: This table is based on place of usual residence. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Melbourne (C) - Inner: Characteristics of the area and usual residents

The Melbourne (C) - Inner SLA is situated in the heart of the central business district of Victoria's capital city, Melbourne. A number of universities are situated within and around Melbourne (C) - Inner, specifically the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University and campuses of Victoria University.

Housing and households

The 2006 Census data showed Melbourne (C) - Inner SLA contained a high proportion of rented dwellings (71.0% of occupied private dwellings) and the main (almost the only) type of dwelling was flats, units or apartments (97.8% of occupied private dwellings). The median rent for this SLA was \$305 per week, relatively high compared with the \$185 per week recorded for Victoria.

At the 2006 Census, Melbourne (C) - Inner SLA had almost double the proportion of lone person households compared to Australia (42.1% and 24.4% respectively) and a much higher proportion of group households (21.2% compared to 3.9% for Australia).

Age

The Melbourne (C) - Inner SLA had a high proportion of young people, with a median age of usual residents of 25 years, compared with 37 years for Australia. Almost one third (32.7%) of residents were attending University or other tertiary institutions compared with 4.1% of residents in Australia.

Employment

A high proportion (37.0%) of employed residents were recorded as Professionals (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), 2006**).

Ethnicity

Nearly 70% of the residents in Melbourne (C) - Inner were born overseas, compared with 23.9% of people living in Australia. A high proportion of Melbourne (C) - Inner residents were born in Maritime South East Asia (23.2%) and Chinese Asia (includes Mongolia) (15.9%), mainly in the countries Malaysia, Indonesia and China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province).

Only 43.4% of usual residents in Melbourne (C) - Inner spoke only English at home, compared with 83.2% of people living in Australia.

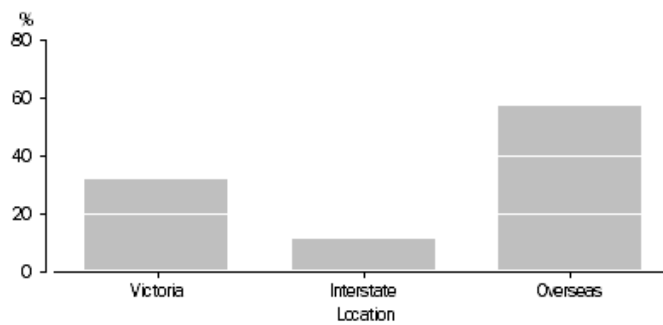
[Back to top](#)

People who arrived in, departed or did not move from Melbourne (C) - Inner

Following is a discussion of the characteristics of three populations relating to Melbourne (C) - Inner: arrivals to the SLA within the five years to the 2006 Census; departures from the SLA within the same time period; and those who did not move.

At the 2006 Census more than 80% of the usual residents of Melbourne (C) - Inner (excluding people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived five years ago) were new arrivals to the SLA (i.e. arrived within the last five years). Most of these arrivals (57.8%) were from overseas (refer Graph 3.1).

GRAPH 3.1. ARRIVALS (a), By place of origin - Melbourne (C) - Inner



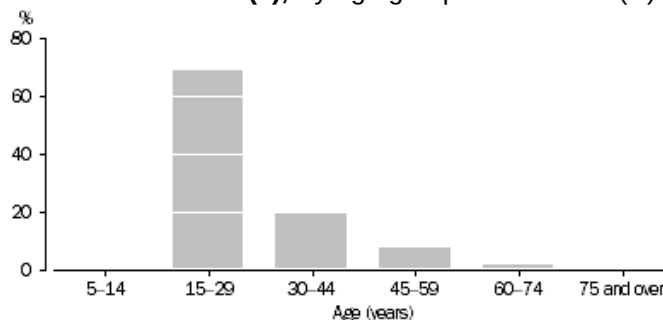
(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

Most departures from Melbourne (C) Inner (81.7%) moved to other SLAs in Victoria (this analysis excludes departures overseas, which are unable to be counted using Census data).

Age

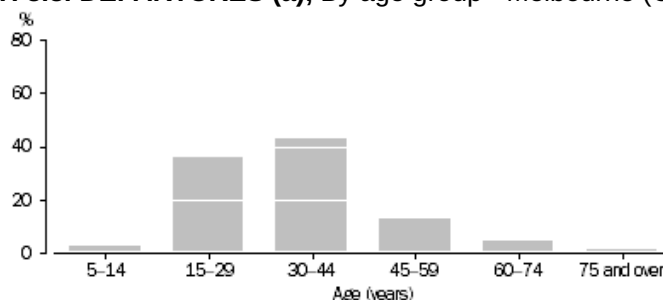
Most arrivals to Melbourne (C) - Inner (68.9% or 4,952 arrivals) were aged 15-29 years (see Graph 3.2) while for departures, the most common age group was 30-44 years (43.1% of departures), followed by 15-29 year olds (36.0%) (see Graph 3.3). Departures aged 5-14 years represented 2.6% of departures, which is a larger proportion than this age group represented in the general population of the SLA (1.0%).

GRAPH 3.2. ARRIVALS (a), By age group - Melbourne (C) - Inner



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

GRAPH 3.3. DEPARTURES (a), By age group - Melbourne (C) - Inner



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

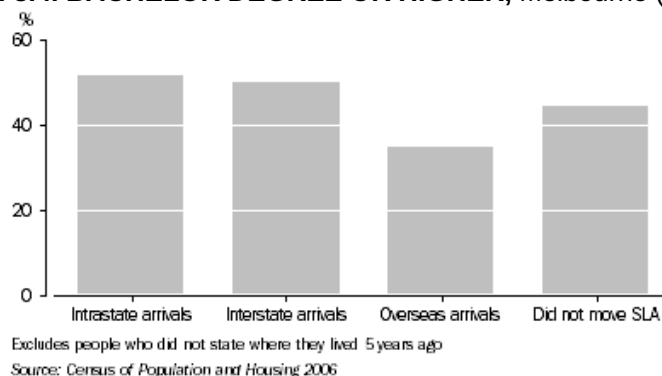
Education

Overseas arrivals had a much higher proportion of people attending University or other tertiary institutions (49.2%) than arrivals from elsewhere in Victoria or from interstate (20.3% and 18.5% respectively). Conversely, more than half (51.6%) of the arrivals from elsewhere in Victoria and 49.9% from interstate had a Bachelor degree or higher. This compared with 35.0% of arrivals from overseas and 44.4% of people who did not move SLA (see Graph 3.4).

Almost 55% of departures aged 15 years and over had a Bachelor degree or higher (54.5%). This is consistent with students leaving the SLA to work in their chosen careers once they have completed tertiary

studies.

GRAPH 3.4. BACHELOR DEGREE OR HIGHER, Melbourne (C) - Inner



Employment

Of those arrivals aged 15 years and over, 62.8% were in the labour force. More than 80% of arrivals from interstate and intrastate were in the labour force. Lower proportions were recorded for both overseas arrivals and people who did not move SLA (47.4% and 67.3% respectively). More than 85% of arrivals in the labour force were employed. The majority of arrivals who were employed were full-time (68.5%), with 26.7% working part-time.

More than half (52.2%) of employed arrivals were recorded (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), 2006**) as being Managers or Professionals. Professional occupations were held by 37.8% of employed arrivals.

Of departures aged 15 years and over, 83.5% were in the labour force and the majority of employed departures were working full-time (74.3%). More than 60% of employed departures, were Managers or Professionals (62.3%), with 42.0% of employed departures with Professional occupations.

Income

With such high proportions in the labour force, working full-time and being employed in Managerial or Professional occupations, it is perhaps not surprising that more than one third (38.4%) of departures aged 15 years and over earned \$1,000 or more per week and 14.3% earned \$2,000 or more per week.

There is a stark comparison of these proportions with those for arrivals in the same age group; 22.6% earned \$1,000 or more per week and 5.6% earned \$2,000 or more per week. At the other end of the income scale, one quarter of arrivals aged 15 years and over recorded nil income.

Please note: All data presented in this publication relate to person or dwelling characteristics at the time of the 2006 Census. As arrivals and departures may have moved at any time in the five years to the 2006 Census their characteristics could have been different at the time of their migration. The data presented also only captures a person's place of usual residence at the 2006 Census and five years prior to the Census. People could have moved residence numerous times between these time periods. Arrivals estimates exclude people who did not state where they lived five years ago, and those who were under the age of 5 at the time of the 2006 Census. In addition to those exclusions, estimates of departures also exclude overseas departures (as these people were not enumerated in the Census). To be consistent with the conceptual basis of the arrivals and departures estimates, the adjusted Census count used in calculating population turnover also excludes 0-4 year olds and people who did not state where they lived five years ago.

[Back to top](#)

Queensland



QUEENSLAND

AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ROSSLEA - A HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

On this page:

[Introduction](#)

[Rosslea: Characteristics of the area and usual residents](#)

[People who arrived in, departed or did not move from Rosslea](#)

Introduction

In Queensland, the five Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the greatest population turnover were all in urban areas. This chapter presents some data for these five SLAs (see Table 4.1), then discusses the characteristics of one SLA as an example. In Queensland, Rosslea was chosen as an example of an area which had the largest population turnover (118.9%) of all SLAs in this state but which recorded a decrease in its number of usual residents.

To view an image of this SLA via [Google Maps Australia](#) please click on the following link: Rosslea.

TABLE 4.1. HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER SLAs - Queensland

SLA(d)	2001 Census count(a) psns	2006 Census count psns	Census count change psns	Arrivals(b) psns	Departures(c) psns	Net migration(c) psns	Population flow(c) psns	Population turnover(c) %
Rosslea	1 582	1 447	-135	786	690	96	1 476	118.9
Milton	1 537	1 728	191	981	708	273	1 689	115.8
Vincent	2 632	2 589	-43	1 106	1 259	-153	2 365	115.1
Spring Hill	3 572	5 235	1 663	2 692	1 347	1 345	4 039	114.0
Kelvin Grove	4 029	4 382	353	2 459	1 651	808	4 110	113.5

(a) Based on 2006 Census boundaries

(b) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago

(c) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures, meaning these data are estimated on a different basis than the 2006 Census count (for further information about how Population turnover is calculated, refer to Explanatory Note 14)

(d) Excludes unincorporated areas and SLAs with a population of less than 500 people

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and Census of Population and Housing, 2001

Note: This table is based on place of usual residence. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

[Back to top](#)

Rosslea: Characteristics of the area and usual residents

The Rosslea SLA is a suburb of Townsville, Far North Queensland and is located approximately 5 kilometres from the city centre. This SLA is situated within a few kilometres of the Lavarack Army Barracks, Townsville Hospital, James Cook University (Townsville Campus) and the RAAF Base Townsville.

As well as having the highest population turnover in Queensland, Rosslea also featured in the twenty highest turnover SLAs in Australia.

Housing and households

At the 2006 Census more than 60% (62.1%) of occupied private dwellings within this SLA were rented, compared with 29.0% in Australia. A high proportion of occupied private dwellings in Rosslea were lone person households (43.0%) or group households (10.2%), compared with 24.4% and 3.9% respectively for Australia.

Housing costs tended to be lower in Rosslea than in Australia. The median weekly rent in Rosslea was \$170,

compared with \$190 in Australia. Median monthly housing loan repayments in Rosslea were also lower than in Australia (\$1,105 and \$1,300 respectively).

Age and employment

The median age of residents in this SLA was 33 years, compared with 37 years for Australia.

The industry division (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006**) that recorded the highest proportion of employed residents in Rosslea was Public administration and safety (13.0% or 101 people). Within this group 46.5% or 47 people worked in Defence. This is consistent with Rosslea's proximity to the Lavarack Army Barracks in a nearby SLA.

[Back to top](#)

People who arrived in, departed or did not move from Rosslea

Following is a discussion of the characteristics of three populations relating to Rosslea: arrivals to the SLA within the five years to the 2006 Census; departures from the SLA within the same time period; and those who did not move SLA.

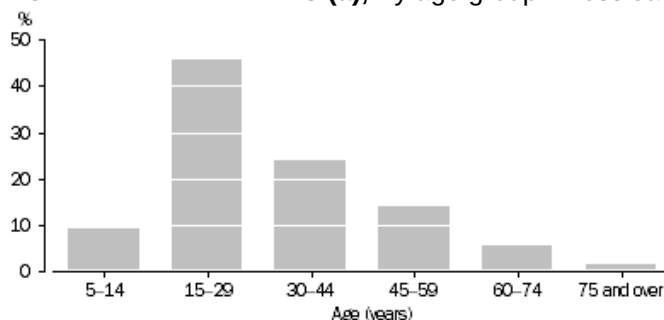
At the 2006 Census, 63.6% of the usual residents of Rosslea (excluding people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived five years ago) were new arrivals to the SLA (i.e. arrived within the last five years). Most (81.8%) of these arrivals were from within Queensland, just over 15% were from interstate and 2.9% were from overseas. The majority of departures (88.6%) moved to other SLAs in Queensland (this analysis excludes departures overseas, which are unable to be counted using Census data).

Age

The highest proportions of arrivals and departures were aged 15-29 years. In comparison, the most common age group of people who had not moved SLAs was 45-59 years, with almost one in four people who had not moved SLA.

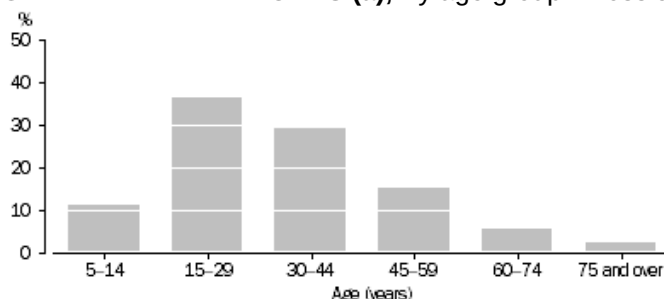
The 15-29 year age group represented 45.8% of arrivals and 36.3% of departures (see Graphs 4.1 and 4.2). Both lower housing costs in Rosslea and the close proximity to James Cook University (Townsville Campus) may be factors drawing in the younger age groups.

GRAPH 4.1. ARRIVALS (a), By age group - Rosslea



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

GRAPH 4.2. DEPARTURES (a), By age group - Rosslea



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

Employment

A high proportion of arrivals and departures, aged 15 years and over, were in the labour force (82.6% and 79.8% respectively), compared with people who had not moved SLA (55.8%).

The industry division (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006**) that recorded the highest proportion of employed arrivals was Public administration and safety (12.9% or 72 people). Most (59.4%) of those in this industry were working in Defence. People in this industry may have been employed at the Lavarack Army Barracks or the RAAF Base Townsville, which are in nearby SLAs.

Interestingly, the top industries of employment for employed arrivals from the remainder of Queensland were Retail trade and Health care and social assistance, both recording 13.1%. Public administration and safety was the industry which recorded the highest proportions of employed departures and people who had not moved SLA (15.0% and 12.5% respectively).

Income and education

More than 25% of departures aged 15 years and over earned \$1,000 or more per week, compared with 21.9% of arrivals and 17.0% of people who had not moved SLA.

An even higher proportion (around 30%) of people departing interstate earned \$1,000 or more per week. A contributing factor to this may have been the high proportion of interstate departures aged 15 years and over with a Bachelor degree or higher. More than 40% of (or 27) people aged 15 years and over who departed for interstate, had a Bachelor degree or higher, compared with 25.8% of (or 134) people who departed to other Queensland SLAs.

Of those who did not move SLA, only 11.3% of people aged 15 years and over had a Bachelor degree or higher.

Please note: All data presented in this publication relate to person or dwelling characteristics at the time of the 2006 Census. As arrivals and departures may have moved at any time in the five years to the 2006 Census their characteristics could have been different at the time of their migration. The data presented also only captures a person's place of usual residence at the 2006 Census and five years prior to the Census (where they have answered that question). People could have moved residence numerous times between these time periods. Arrivals estimates exclude people who did not state where they lived five years ago, and those who were under the age of 5 at the time of the 2006 Census. In addition to those exclusions, estimates of departures also exclude overseas departures (as these people were not enumerated in the Census). To be consistent with the conceptual basis of the arrivals and departures estimates, the adjusted Census count used in calculating population turnover also excludes 0-4 year olds and people who did not state where they lived five years ago.

[Back to top](#)

South Australia



SOUTH AUSTRALIA

AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ROXBY DOWNS (M) - A HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

On this page:

[Introduction](#)

[Roxby Downs \(M\): Characteristics of the area and usual residents](#)

People who arrived in, departed or did not move from Roxby Downs (M)

Introduction

In South Australia (SA) the five Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the greatest population turnover were either within the capital city area of Adelaide or were mining regions. This chapter presents some data for these five SLAs (see Table 5.1), then discusses the characteristics of one SLA as an example. In SA, Roxby Downs (M) was chosen as an example of a mining region.

To view an image of this SLA via [Google Maps Australia](#) please click on the following link: Roxby Downs (M).

TABLE 5.1. HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER SLAs - South Australia

SLA(d)	2001 Census count(a) psns	2006 Census count psns	Census count change psns	Arrivals(b) psns	Departures(c) psns	Net migration(c) psns	Population flow(c) psns	Population turnover(c) %
Roxby Downs (M)	3 488	4 056	568	1 754	1 801	-47	3 555	107.1
Adelaide (C)	12 902	16 658	3 756	8 588	4 597	3 991	13 185	96.8
Salisbury (C) Bal	5 500	10 617	5 117	5 380	1 805	3 575	7 185	80.3
Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) - West	17 052	17 737	685	6 987	5 578	1 409	12 565	79.7
Cooper Pedy (DC)	2 296	1 911	-385	349	698	-349	1 047	71.5

(a) Based on 2006 Census boundaries

(b) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago

(c) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures, meaning these data are estimated on a different basis than the 2006 Census count (for further information about how Population turnover is calculated, refer to Explanatory Note 14)

(d) Excludes unincorporated areas and SLAs with a population of less than 500 people

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and Census of Population and Housing, 2001

Note: This table is based on place of usual residence. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

[Back to top](#)

Roxby Downs (M): Characteristics of the area and usual residents

Roxby Downs (M) had the largest population turnover (107.1%) of all SLAs in South Australia and is a uranium, gold and silver mining town, located 571 kilometres north of the capital city of Adelaide. Education facilities in the region include primary and area high schools and a TAFE for tertiary education.

Employment

At the 2006 Census the industry division (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006**) that recorded the highest proportion of employed residents in this town was Mining, 49.7% of employed residents.

The remaining employed residents worked in a variety of industries. The top industries following Mining were Construction (8.3%), Administrative and support services (6.4%) and Accommodation and food services (5.4%).

Just over 25% of employed residents worked as Technicians or trades workers and 20.9% were Machinery operators or drivers. Comparable proportions for Australia were 14.6% and 6.8% respectively.

Income

People in Roxby Downs (M) generally had higher incomes than people in the remainder of Australia. More than 55% of Roxby Downs (M) residents earned \$1,000 or more per week, compared with 19.7% of the residents of Australia.

Other characteristics of the area and its residents included:

- A young population with the median age of residents being 29 years, which is 8 years younger than the median age of all Australians and 10 years younger than the median age of South Australians.
- A high proportion of rented dwellings (62.6% of occupied private dwellings) which reflects a mobile population.

[Back to top](#)

People who arrived in, departed or did not move from Roxby Downs (M)

Following is a discussion of the characteristics of three populations relating to Roxby Downs (M): arrivals to the SLA within the five years to the 2006 Census; departures from the SLA within the same time period; and those who did not move SLA.

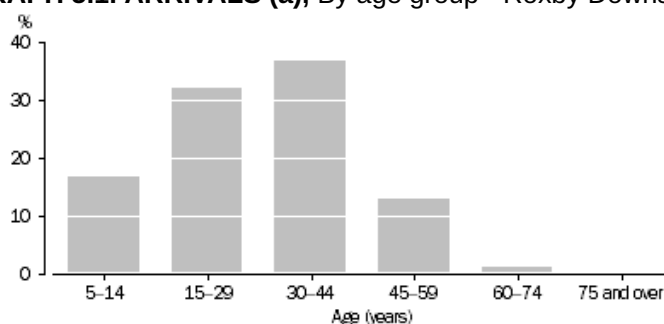
At the 2006 Census, 52.8% of the usual residents in Roxby Downs (excluding people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived five years ago) had arrived in the SLA within the last five years. Most (56.5%) of these arrivals were from within South Australia, 34.2% were from interstate and 9.3% were from overseas.

Age

Slightly more than one in three arrivals (646 or 36.9%) were aged 30-44 years, followed by those aged 15-29 years (565 or 32.3% of arrivals) (see Graph 5.1). The highest proportion of departures was also in the 30-44 year age group, making up 35.3% or 637 departures (see Graph 5.2).

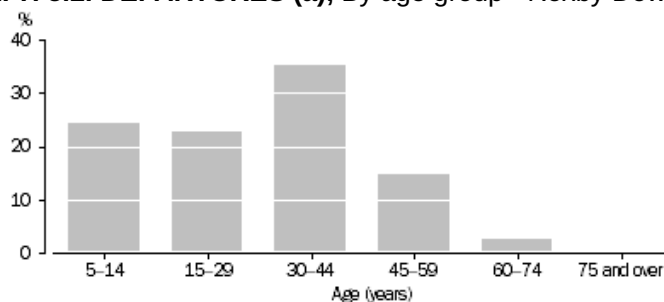
A high proportion of departures were aged 5-14 years (440 or 24.4%) which differed from the lower proportion for arrivals (294 or 16.8%). Generally children in this age group move with their parents or guardian, who are likely to be in the 30-44 year age group.

GRAPH 5.1. ARRIVALS (a), By age group - Roxby Downs (M)



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

GRAPH 5.2. DEPARTURES (a), By age group - Roxby Downs (M)



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

Employment

The industry division (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification**

(ANZSIC), 2006) that recorded the highest proportion of employed arrivals, departures, and people who had not moved SLA, was Mining. More than 47% of employed arrivals and 53.5% of employed people who had not moved SLA worked in this industry. While Mining was recorded as the top industry of employment for departures, the proportion was lower (24.7%).

Arrivals from interstate and overseas had the highest proportions of people employed in the Mining industry (60.5% and 59.6% respectively).

The Technicians and trades workers major group occupation category (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), 2006**) recorded around one in four employed residents in Roxby Downs. This occupation was the most common occupation for all three population groups of arrivals, departures and people who had not moved SLA (24.4%, 21.0% and 26.6% respectively).

Slightly more than 20% of employed arrivals were Professionals. Professional arrivals were mostly from interstate and overseas (158 or 62.9% of all Professional arrivals). Given that only 41.2% of all employed arrivals were from interstate and overseas, arrivals from interstate and overseas were over-represented in the Professional occupation.

Education

Overseas and interstate arrivals who were aged 15 years and over also had a high proportion of people with a Bachelor degree or higher (43.5% and 33.0% respectively), when compared with the following groups also aged 15 years and over: arrivals from elsewhere in SA (12.5%); departures (13.9%); and people who had not moved SLA (8.0%).

Income

The proportion of arrivals and employed departures working in Mining and earning \$1,000 or more per week was similar (87.0% and 89.8% respectively). Within the arrivals group, the proportion varied depending on the location from which arrivals originated. The proportion of arrivals moving from within South Australia, working in Mining and earning \$1,000 or more per week was 85.2% while for those arrivals from overseas, this proportion was 92.7%.

Arrivals working in industries other than Mining tended to earn more than departures working in industries other than Mining. More than 45% of arrivals aged 15 years and over in other industries earned \$1,000 or more per week, compared with 36.2% of departures aged 15 years and over in other industries. The high level of income received by other industries may attract some arrivals to the area. In contrast, less than 20% of residents of Australia aged 15 years and over in all industries earned \$1,000 or more per week.

Please note: All data presented in this publication relate to person or dwelling characteristics at the time of the 2006 Census. As arrivals and departures may have moved at any time in the five years to the 2006 Census their characteristics could have been different at the time of their migration. The data presented also only captures a person's place of usual residence at the 2006 Census and five years prior to the Census (where they have answered that question). People could have moved residence numerous times between these time periods. Arrivals estimates exclude people who did not state where they lived five years ago, and those who were under the age of 5 at the time of the 2006 Census. In addition to those exclusions, estimates of departures also exclude overseas departures (as these people were not enumerated in the Census). To be consistent with the conceptual basis of the arrivals and departures estimates, the adjusted Census count used in calculating population turnover also excludes 0-4 year olds and people who did not state where they lived five years ago.

[Back to top](#)

Western Australia



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

TURNOVER STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

On this page:

[Introduction](#)

[Ashburton \(S\): Characteristics of the area and usual residents](#)

[People who arrived in, departed or did not move from Ashburton \(S\).](#)

Introduction

In Western Australia, the five Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the greatest population turnover were in a variety of urban and rural areas. This chapter presents some data for these five SLAs (see Table 6.1), then discusses the characteristics of one SLA as an example. In Western Australia, Ashburton (S) represents an example of a pastoral region with high population turnover.

To view an image of this SLA via [Google Maps Australia](#) please click on the following link: [Ashburton \(S\)](#).

TABLE 6.1. HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER SLAs - Western Australia

SLA(d)	2001 Census count(a) psns	2006 Census count psns	Census count change psns	Arrivals(b) psns	Departures(c) psns	Net migration(c) psns	Population flow(c) psns	Population turnover(c) %
Leonora (S)	1 929	1 409	-520	676	743	-67	1 419	122.6
Meekatharra (S)	1 356	1 134	-222	319	566	-247	885	118.8
Ashburton (S)	5 603	6 080	477	2 776	2 632	144	5 408	115.0
Fremantle (C) - Inner	780	823	43	377	254	123	631	111.1
Perth (C) - Inner	803	1 081	278	503	214	289	717	108.6

(a) Based on 2006 Census boundaries

(b) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago

(c) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures, meaning these data are estimated on a different basis than the 2006 Census count (for further information about how Population turnover is calculated, refer to Explanatory Note 14)

(d) Excludes unincorporated areas and SLAs with a population of less than 500 people

Source: Census of Housing and Population, 2006 and Census of Housing and Population, 2001

Note: This table is based on place of usual residence. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

[Back to top](#)

Ashburton (S): Characteristics of the area and usual residents

Ashburton (S) was chosen for discussion because it had the largest population of the top five high turnover SLAs in Western Australia. Ashburton (S) had a population turnover of 115.0%, which was the third largest population turnover of all SLAs in Western Australia.

Ashburton (S) is located in the north-west of Western Australia and covers an area nearly half the size of Victoria (approximately 105,647 square kilometres), most of which is divided into pastoral properties. Ashburton (S) contains four towns in which the majority of the population reside: Onslow, Pannawonica, Paraburdoo and Tom Price. At the 2006 Census this region had a high proportion of males (56.5%) and the median age of all residents was 31 years. The comparable figures for Australia were 49.4% and 37 years respectively.

Employment

According to the Shire of Ashburton website, Ashburton (S) supports a variety of industries such as mining, cattle, fishing and tourism (<http://www.ashburton.wa.gov.au/>). Estimates obtained from **Agricultural Commodities: Small Area Data, Australia, 2005-06** (cat. no. 7125.0) indicated that the agricultural land

holding of this SLA was 5,878,818 hectares with 24 establishments. However, only 2.3% of employed residents or 73 people, worked in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. At the 2006 Census more than 50% of employed residents aged 15 years and over (1,592 people) living in Ashburton (S) were recorded as employed in the industry division of Mining (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006**). This compares with 1.2% of employed residents in Australia working in this industry. The next two highest employing industries in Ashburton (S) were Education and training with 6.3% and Retail trade with 6.0%.

Other key characteristics of the area and its residents were:

- Most people earned high incomes. Close to 52% of residents in this SLA who were aged 15 years and over earned \$1,000 or more per week, compared with 19.7% of residents in Australia.
- Most households in Ashburton (S) (83.2%) were being rented by their occupants.

[Back to top](#)

People who arrived in, departed or did not move from Ashburton (S)

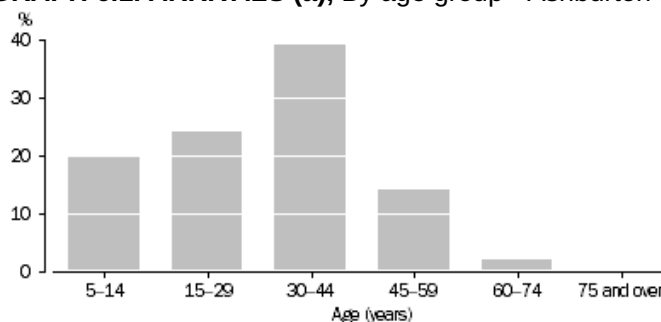
Following is a discussion of the characteristics of three populations relating to Ashburton (S): arrivals to the SLA within the five years to the 2006 Census; departures from the SLA within the same time period; and those who did not move SLA.

At the 2006 Census 59.0% of residents living in Ashburton (S) (excluding people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived five years ago) had arrived in the SLA within the last five years. Most (73.1%) of these arrivals were from elsewhere in Western Australia. Just over 18% of arrivals were from interstate and 8.5% were from overseas. Of those departing Ashburton (S), most (74.7%) departed to elsewhere within Western Australia and 25.3% went interstate (this analysis excludes departures overseas, which are unable to be counted using Census data).

Age

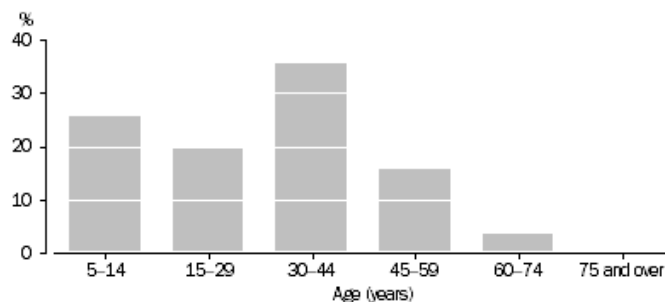
The most common age group for arrivals was 30-44 years (39.2% of arrivals), followed by those aged 15-29 years (24.3% of arrivals) and 5-14 years (20.0% of arrivals), as seen in Graph 6.1. The highest proportion of departures were aged 30-44 years, making up 35.5% of departures (see Graph 6.2). A high proportion of departures were also aged 5-14 years (25.5%). Children in this group may have moved with their parents or guardians who are most likely to be in the 30-44 year age group.

GRAPH 6.1. ARRIVALS (a), By age group - Ashburton (S)



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

GRAPH 6.2. DEPARTURES (a), By age group - Ashburton (S)



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures

Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

Ethnicity

A high proportion of people who had not moved SLA were Indigenous (18.3%), compared with 5.4% of arrivals and 6.7% of departures. Although the proportions of Indigenous people for arrivals and departures were small in comparison to people who had not moved SLA, they were high compared with the proportion for Australia (2.4% Indigenous). More than 10% of the population of Ashburton (S) was Indigenous (10.7%).

Employment

The Mining industry division (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006**) recorded the highest proportion of employed arrivals (50.7%), residents who had not moved SLA (51.8%) and departures (30.8%).

Metal ore mining was the ANZSIC subdivision that recorded the highest proportion of employed arrivals, employed people who had not moved SLA and employed departures (40.4%, 43.7% and 18.5% respectively).

Given the dominance of the Mining industry in employment data for the Ashburton (S) SLA, these results imply that many departures from Ashburton (S) leave the Mining industry when they leave the area.

The major group occupation categories (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), 2006**) that recorded the largest proportion of employed residents were Machinery operators and drivers and Technicians and trades workers (refer Table 6.2). These were also the top occupations for people who had not moved SLA (27.6% and 24.9% respectively). For arrivals and departures, the occupation with the highest proportion of employed people was Technicians and trades workers (24.4% and 23.0% respectively). However, the occupation that accounted for the greatest proportion of overseas arrivals was Professionals (31.6%).

TABLE 6.2. OCCUPATION, By people who arrived, departed or did not move SLA(a) - Ashburton (S)

Occupation	Intrastate arrivals %	Interstate arrivals %	Overseas arrivals %	Total arrivals %	Total departures %	Have not moved SLA %
Managers	7.8	9.5	7.1	8.1	11.2	9.0
Professionals	12.1	16.0	31.6	14.5	15.2	7.0
Technicians and trades workers	24.2	27.2	19.4	24.4	23.0	24.9
Community and personal service workers	6.3	4.8	-	5.5	7.0	5.6
Clerical and administrative workers	10.0	11.5	9.0	10.2	10.9	9.6
Sales workers	4.5	1.4	4.5	3.9	8.7	4.4
Machinery operators and drivers	26.4	16.2	14.2	23.4	15.0	27.6
Labourers	8.8	13.4	14.2	10.1	9.0	12.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes people who did not state where they lived 5 years ago and overseas departures

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006

Note: This table is based on place of usual residence. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Education

People who had not moved SLA were much less likely to have attained a Bachelor degree or higher than arrivals and departures. However, all groups had low proportions of attainment. Of people aged 15 years and over, more than 16% of arrivals, 13.3% of departures and 4.3% of people who had not moved had a Bachelor degree or higher. All these proportions were low compared with all people aged 15 years and over in Australia who had a Bachelor degree or higher (17.9%).

Income

Despite the relatively low proportions of people in Ashburton (S) with university qualifications, people in this SLA tended to earn high incomes. Around half of all arrivals to Ashburton (S) and people who had not moved SLA earned \$1,000 or more per week. For people departing the SLA this proportion was 37.3% which, while lower than the proportions recorded for the other two population groups, was still significantly higher than the 19.7% recorded for Australia.

Please note: All data presented in this publication relate to person or dwelling characteristics at the time of the 2006 Census. As arrivals and departures may have moved at any time in the five years to the 2006 Census their characteristics could have been different at the time of their migration. The data presented also only captures a person's place of usual residence at the 2006 Census and five years prior to the Census (where they have answered that question). People could have moved residence numerous times between these time periods. Arrivals estimates exclude people who did not state where they lived five years ago, and those who were under the age of 5 at the time of the 2006 Census. In addition to those exclusions, estimates of departures also exclude overseas departures (as these people were not enumerated in the Census). To be consistent with the conceptual basis of the arrivals and departures estimates, the adjusted Census count used in calculating population turnover also excludes 0-4 year olds and people who did not state where they lived five years ago.

[Back to top](#)

Tasmania



TASMANIA

AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF WARATAH/WYNYARD (M) - PT B - A HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

On this page:

[Introduction](#)

[Waratah/Wynyard \(M\) - Pt B: Characteristics of the area and usual residents](#)

[People who arrived in, departed or did not move from Waratah/Wynyard \(M\) - Pt B](#)

Introduction

In Tasmania, the five Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the greatest population turnover were generally in rural areas. This chapter presents some data for these five SLAs (see Table 7.1), then discusses the characteristics of one SLA as an example. In Tasmania, Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B was chosen as an example of an agricultural region with high population turnover.

To view an image of this SLA via [Google Maps Australia](#) please click on the following link: Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B.

TABLE 7.1. HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER SLAs - Tasmania

SLA(d)	2001 Census count(a) psns	2006 Census count psns	Census count change psns	Arrivals(b) psns	Departures(c) psns	Net migration(c) psns	Population flow(c) psns	Population turnover(c) %
Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B	2 512	2 510	-2	732	748	-16	1 480	65.5
Meander Valley (M) - Pt A	7 595	8 231	636	2 491	2 151	340	4 642	62.9
West Coast (M)	5 284	5 003	-281	1 098	1 531	-433	2 629	60.0
Kingborough (M) - Pt B	2 443	2 617	174	770	627	143	1 397	59.8
West Tamar (M) - Pt B	1 739	1 900	161	497	483	14	980	59.1

(a) Based on 2006 Census boundaries

(b) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago

(c) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures, meaning these data are estimated on a different basis than the 2006 Census count (for further information about how Population turnover is calculated, refer to Explanatory Note 14)

(d) Excludes unincorporated areas and SLAs with a population of less than 500 people

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

Note: This table is based on place of usual residence. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

[Back to top](#)

Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B: Characteristics of the area and usual residents

This SLA was selected for discussion as it recorded the highest population turnover of all SLAs in Tasmania (65.5%), yet this turnover was comparatively low when compared to the turnover for the top five SLAs in all other states and territories.

Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B is in the north-west of Tasmania and is inland from the towns Wynyard and Burnie. A small part of this SLA is covered by the Savage River National Park. This SLA is known for its farming and agricultural land. Estimates obtained from **Agricultural Commodities: Small Area Data, Australia, 2005-06** (cat. no. 7125.0) indicated that the agricultural land holding of this SLA was 14,118 hectares with 130 establishments. The majority of this land (estimated at 10,229 hectares) was used for grazing, a large proportion of which was for cattle.

Employment and age

At the 2006 Census 20% (or 202) of the employed people living in Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B worked in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry division (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006**), which was the highest proportions of all industries. Most residents employed in this industry worked in the ANZSIC subdivision Agriculture (171 or 84.7%) and only a small number were employed in Forestry and logging (15 or 7.4%). By way of comparison, only 3.2% of employed residents of Australia were employed in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.

The remainder of employed residents of Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B worked in a variety of industries with the second and third largest proportions being recorded in Manufacturing (10.6%) and Health care and social assistance (10.5%). Similar proportions were recorded for Australia (10.7% and 10.8% respectively).

Other key characteristics of the area and its residents were:

- An unemployment rate of 8.9% at the 2006 Census, compared with an unemployment rate of 5.2% for Australia for the same time period.
- A median age of 38 years, compared with 39 years for Tasmania and 37 years for Australia.

[Back to top](#)

People who arrived in, departed or did not move from Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B

Following is a discussion of the characteristics of three populations relating to Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B: arrivals to the SLA within the five years to the 2006 Census; departures from the SLA within the same time

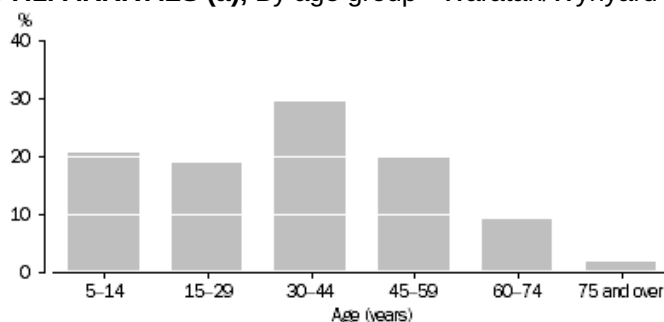
period; and those who did not move SLA.

At the 2006 Census 32.4% of usual residents of Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B (excluding people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived five years ago) had arrived in the SLA within the last five years. Most of these arrivals were from interstate. Overseas arrivals (18) made up only 2.5% of all arrivals in Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B. Most departures from Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B (80.4% or 600 departures) departed to the remainder of Tasmania (this analysis excludes departures overseas, which are unable to be counted using Census data).

Age

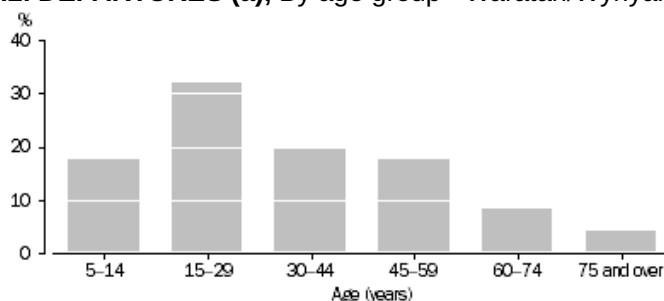
While the most common age group for all arrivals was 30-44 years (29.5% of all arrivals - see Graph 7.1), arrivals from interstate were more likely to be aged 45-59 years (27.6% of interstate arrivals). People in these age groups may be moving to this SLA for a lifestyle change or to raise a family and some may be returning after leaving for work purposes. A high proportion of people who had not moved SLA were also aged 45-59 years (28.8%).

GRAPH 7.1. ARRIVALS (a), By age group - Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

GRAPH 7.2. DEPARTURES (a), By age group - Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

The most common age group for departures was 15-29 years, making up 32.0% of all departures (see Graph 7.2). It is possible that departures in this age group are moving for education or employment reasons, although there are a number of TAFE Tasmania campuses within daily commuting distance and a University of Tasmania campus at Burnie. The educational attendance of the three population groups of this study were relatively low compared to the rate for Australia, but departures (at 10.4%) had twice the proportion attending post secondary school education, when compared with arrivals and people who had not moved SLA (4.9% and 4.6% respectively).

Employment

Generally departures from Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B did not work in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, which was the primary industry of employment for residents in this SLA. Specifically, while Agriculture, forestry and fishing was the top industry of employment for employed arrivals (14.3%) and employed people who had not moved SLA (22.0%), only 5.8% of employed departures worked in Agriculture, forestry and fishing.

The unemployment rate of residents living in Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B at the 2006 Census was 8.9%,

compared with 6.6% for Tasmania and 5.2% for Australia. Arrivals to this SLA were more likely to be unemployed (13.0% of the labour force) than departures (8.5%) or people who had not moved SLA (6.9%). The labour force participation rates for each of these groups were similar (61.7%, 63.8% and 62.1% respectively) although they were all slightly lower than Australia (64.6%).

As noted earlier, the relatively high unemployment rate of Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B was influenced by the unemployment rate of arrivals. A feature of the data are that within the arrivals population group, the unemployment rate varied depending on their different points of origin. Arrivals from within the state had an unemployment rate of 10.6%, but a high labour force participation rate (68.9%), whereas interstate arrivals had a higher unemployment rate (15.0%) and a lower labour force participation rate (52.7%). The low participation rate for interstate arrivals may be due to people moving to the area to retire or for a change of lifestyle.

The unemployment and labour force participation rates for departures also varied according to the location to which they departed. Departures who moved interstate had the lowest unemployment rate of all arrivals and departures (4.1% of the labour force) and the second highest labour force participation rate (65.5%).

Education and income

Broadly similar proportions of arrivals, departures and people who had not moved had non-school qualifications. Arrivals had the highest proportion of residents aged 15 years and over with non-school qualifications (44.4% or 240), followed by departures (37.8% or 216) and people who had not moved SLA (36.2% or 422). There was also very little difference in income across the three population groups of this study. A higher proportion of those who had not moved SLA who were aged 15 years and over earned \$1,000 or more per week than arrivals and departures in the same age group (13.5%, 10.8% and 11.0% respectively). These data may indicate that in general, arrivals are unlikely to be moving to Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B for highly skilled jobs that could not be filled locally.

Please note: All data presented in this publication relate to person or dwelling characteristics at the time of the 2006 Census. As arrivals and departures may have moved at any time in the five years to the 2006 Census their characteristics could have been different at the time of their migration. The data presented also only captures a person's place of usual residence at the 2006 Census and five years prior to the Census (where they have answered that question). People could have moved residence numerous times between these time periods. Arrivals estimates exclude people who did not state where they lived five years ago, and those who were under the age of 5 at the time of the 2006 Census. In addition to those exclusions, estimates of departures also exclude overseas departures (as these people were not enumerated in the Census). To be consistent with the conceptual basis of the arrivals and departures estimates, the adjusted Census count used in calculating population turnover also excludes 0-4 year olds and people who did not state where they lived five years ago.

[Back to top](#)

Northern Territory



NORTHERN TERRITORY

AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF GUNN-PALMERSTON CITY - A HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

On this page:

[Introduction](#)

[Gunn-Palmerston City: Characteristics of the area and usual residents](#)

[People who arrived in, departed or did not move from Gunn-Palmerston City](#)

Introduction

Four of the five Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the greatest population turnover in the Northern Territory were in urban areas. This chapter presents some data for these five SLAs (see Table 8.1), then discusses the characteristics of one SLA as an example. In the Northern Territory, Gunn-Palmerston City was chosen as an example of a satellite city.

To view an image of this SLA via [Google Maps Australia](#) please click on the following link: Gunn-Palmerston City.

TABLE 8.1. HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER SLAs - Northern Territory

SLA(d)	2001 Census count(a) psns	2006 Census count psns	Census count change psns	Arrivals(b) psns	Departures(c) psns	Net migration(c) psns	Population flow(c) psns	Population turnover(c) %
City - Remainder	2 791	2 301	-490	1 440	1 532	-92	2 972	174.1
Jabiru (T)	1 108	1 139	31	447	596	-149	1 043	146.9
Durack	2 393	2 687	294	1 595	1 579	16	3 174	145.5
City - Inner	2 196	2 482	286	1 317	1 269	48	2 586	143.4
Gunn-Palmerston City	1 195	2 379	1 184	1 409	1 061	348	2 470	134.2

(a) Based on 2006 Census boundaries

(b) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago

(c) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures, meaning these data are estimated on a different basis than the 2006 Census count (for further information about how Population turnover is calculated, refer to Explanatory Note 14)

(d) Excludes unincorporated areas and SLAs with a population of less than 500 people

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and Census of Population and Housing, 2001

Note: This table is based on place of usual residence. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

[Back to top](#)

Gunn-Palmerston City: Characteristics of the area and usual residents

Gunn-Palmerston City was chosen for discussion as it is a fast growing community; between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses this SLA grew by 99.1% and recorded the fifth largest population turnover (134.2%) of all SLAs in the Northern Territory. It is located at the centre of a satellite city, approximately twenty kilometres to the south-east of the capital city of Darwin.

Age

The median age of residents in Gunn-Palmerston City SLA at the 2006 Census was 27 years; 4 years younger than the median age of residents in the Northern Territory and 10 years younger than the median age of residents in Australia. The most common age group of residents in Gunn-Palmerston was 0-14 years (31.2%) followed by 30-44 years (30.2%), compared with 19.8% and 21.8% for these age groups respectively for Australia. Almost 55% of people living in Gunn-Palmerston were aged under 30 years.

Housing

Most occupied private dwellings in the Gunn-Palmerston City SLA were either rented (47.8%) or being purchased (46.1%) - proportions that are consistent with a young, growing area. Only 6.1% of occupied private dwellings were fully owned. In comparison, the proportions for Australia were 29.0% rented, 35.1% being purchased and 35.5% fully owned.

Employment

Almost half (45.9%) of the employed residents of Gunn-Palmerston City worked within the Darwin City Statistical Subdivision (SSD). (Gunn-Palmerston City is part of the Palmerston East Arm SSD). More than 35% of its usual residents aged 15 years and over earned \$1,000 or more per week, compared with 19.7% of residents in Australia.

Robertson Army Barracks is located quite close to Gunn-Palmerston City and the influence of the barracks

appears to be evident in Census data. Almost 40% of rented dwellings in Gunn-Palmerston had a government-employer landlord (including the Defence Housing Authority), compared with 1.4% of rented dwellings in Australia. The industry division (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC), 2006**) that recorded the highest proportion of employed residents in Gunn-Palmerston was Public administration and safety (431 people or 36.3%), with most of those people working in the Defence subdivision (60.4%).

[Back to top](#)

People who arrived in, departed or did not move from Gunn-Palmerston City

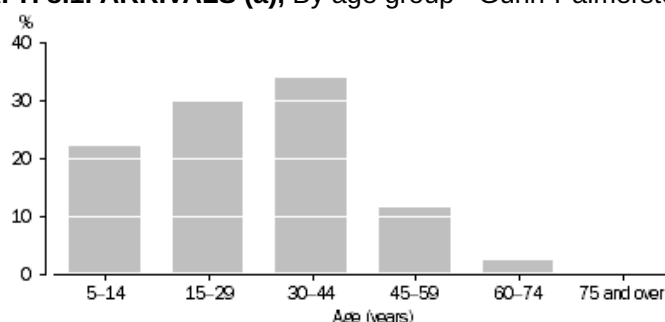
Following is a discussion of the characteristics of three populations relating to Gunn-Palmerston City: arrivals to the SLA within the five years to the 2006 Census; departures from the SLA within the same time period; and those who did not move SLA.

At the 2006 Census 76.5% of usual residents in Gunn-Palmerston City (excluding people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived five years ago) were new arrivals to the SLA (i.e. arrived within the last five years). Just over half (50.4%) of these arrivals were from interstate, 45.8% were from within the Northern Territory and 3.8% were from overseas. The majority (68.4%) of departures were to interstate (this analysis excludes departures overseas, which are unable to be counted using Census data).

Age

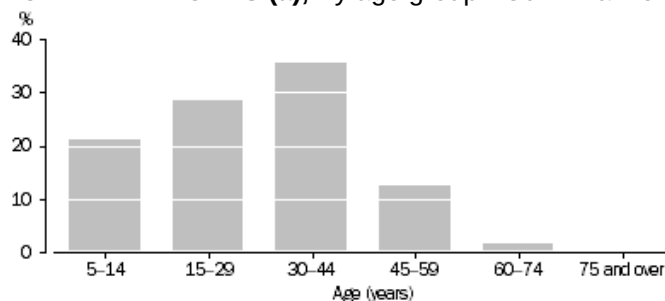
Arrivals and departures had a very similar age profile, most arrivals (1,208 or 85.7%) and most departures (909 or 85.7%) were aged under 45 years. The most common age group for each was 30-44 years, with around one in three arrivals and departures in this age group (see Graph 8.1 and Graph 8.2). For people who had not moved SLA, the most common age group was also 30-44 years (33.5%). However, slightly fewer people were aged under 45 years (71.8%), compared with arrivals and departures (see Graph 8.3).

GRAPH 8.1. ARRIVALS (a), By age group - Gunn-Palmerston City



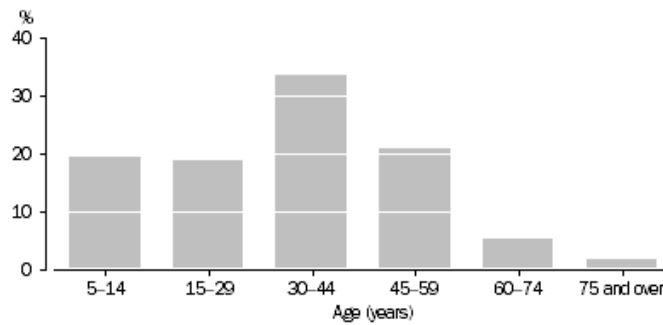
(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

GRAPH 8.2. DEPARTURES (a), By age group - Gunn-Palmerston City



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

GRAPH 8.3. PEOPLE WHO HAD NOT MOVED SLA (a), By age group - Gunn-Palmerston City



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

Income and employment

There was a high degree of similarity in the income and employment data for the three population groups of this study, especially regarding:

- The proportions of people in the labour force for each population group (arrivals, departures or had not moved SLA) were 84.1%, 82.4% and 84.4% respectively. These compare with a labour force participation rate of 64.6% for Australia.
- The proportions who were aged 15 years and over who were earning \$1,000 or more per week for each population group (arrivals, departures or had not moved SLA) were 36.7%, 31.6% and 33.5% respectively. In contrast, less than 20% of residents in Australia aged 15 years and over earned \$1,000 or more per week.
- Public administration and safety was the top industry division of employment for arrivals, departures and people who had not moved SLA.
- More than 14% (125) of employed arrivals and 12.6% (79) of employed departures described their occupations (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), 2006**) as Protective service workers.

Within these overall similarities, one point of difference was observed. Unlike arrivals and departures, who were most likely to be working in the Defence industry subdivision (64.3% and 72.2% respectively), those who had not moved SLA were more likely to be working in the Public Administration subdivision (42.9%).

Please note: All data presented in this publication relate to person or dwelling characteristics at the time of the 2006 Census. As arrivals and departures may have moved at any time in the five years to the 2006 Census their characteristics could have been different at the time of their migration. The data presented also only captures a person's place of usual residence at the 2006 Census and five years prior to the Census (where they have answered that question). People could have moved residence numerous times between these time periods. Arrivals estimates exclude people who did not state where they lived five years ago, and those who were under the age of 5 at the time of the 2006 Census. In addition to those exclusions, estimates of departures also exclude overseas departures (as these people were not enumerated in the Census). To be consistent with the conceptual basis of the arrivals and departures estimates, the adjusted Census count used in calculating population turnover also excludes 0-4 year olds and people who did not state where they lived five years ago.

[Back to top](#)

Australian Capital Territory



AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DUNTROON - A HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA

On this page:

Introduction

Duntroon: Characteristics of the area and usual residents

People who arrived in or departed from Duntroon

Introduction

In the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), the five Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the greatest population turnover were all in urban areas. This chapter presents some data for those five SLAs (see Table 9.1), then discusses the characteristics of one SLA as an example. In the ACT, Duntroon represents an example of a military training area with high turnover.

To view an image of this SLA via [Google Maps Australia](#) please click on the following link: Duntroon.

TABLE 9.1. HIGH POPULATION TURNOVER SLAs - Australian Capital Territory

SLA(d)	2001 Census count(a) psns	2006 Census count psns	Census count change psns	Arrivals(b) psns	Departures(c) psns	Net migration(c) psns	Population flow(c) psns	Population turnover(c) %
Duntroon	1 258	1 683	425	1 518	769	749	2 287	147.8
Acton	1 441	1 805	364	1 660	683	977	2 343	137.9
City	596	719	123	429	216	213	645	127.7
Kingston	1 839	2 454	615	1 666	1 000	666	2 666	123.9
Phillip	1 654	1 912	258	1 146	857	289	2 003	121.5

(a) Based on 2006 Census boundaries

(b) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago

(c) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures, meaning these data are estimated on a different basis than the 2006 Census count (for further information about how Population turnover is calculated, refer to Explanatory Note 14)

(d) Excludes unincorporated areas and SLAs with a population of less than 500 people

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and Census of Population and Housing, 2001

Note: This table is based on place of usual residence. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

[Back to top](#)

Duntroon: Characteristics of the area and usual residents

Duntroon was chosen for discussion because it had the largest population turnover (147.8%) of all SLAs in the ACT, and the second largest of all SLAs in Australia.

Duntroon is located within Canberra, the capital city of the ACT. Within this SLA is the Royal Military College and the Australian Defence Force Academy (where successful students graduate with an undergraduate degree from the University of New South Wales).

Employment

At the 2006 Census the labour force participation rate in Duntroon was 92.5% and 99.9% of the labour force were employed. The industry subdivision (using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006**) that recorded the highest proportion of employed residents in Duntroon was Defence (87.4%). The subdivision with the second highest proportion of employed people was Tertiary education (6.9%).

Age and sex

More than 70% (72.7%) of people living in Duntroon were male and the median age of all residents was 20 years, compared with 34 years in the ACT and 37 years in Australia.

Housing

All occupied private dwellings (142 dwellings) in Duntroon were rented which is indicative of a mobile population. These occupied private dwellings appear to have been located within the confines of the Royal Military College and were likely to be housing for military personnel and their families.

[Back to top](#)

People who arrived in or departed from Duntroon

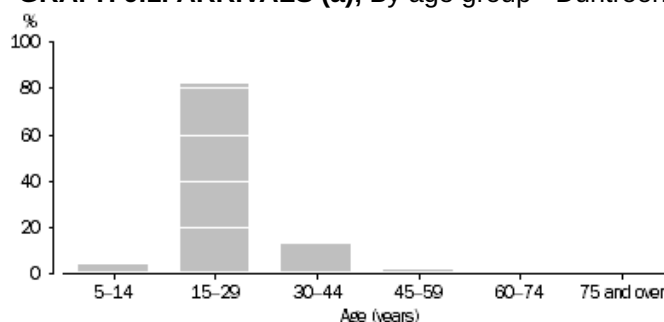
Following is a discussion of the characteristics of two populations relating to Duntroon; arrivals to the SLA within the five years to the 2006 Census and departures from the SLA within the same time period. People who did not move from Duntroon are not discussed in this section due to the small size of this group (27 people).

Age and sex

At the 2006 Census 98.3% of people living in Duntroon (excluding people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived five years ago) were new arrivals to the SLA (i.e. arrived within the last five years). As this SLA is comprised mostly of the Royal Military College and the Australian Defence Force Academy, it is likely that most arrivals attend the college or academy and depart following completion of training and studies. The majority (88.6%) of arrivals to Duntroon were from interstate, 5.8% were from the remainder of the ACT and 5.7% were from overseas. Similarly most departures (89.5%) departed to interstate (this analysis excludes departures overseas, which are unable to be counted using Census data).

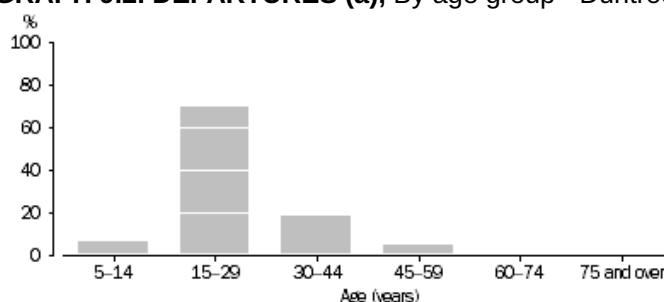
The majority of arrivals and departures were male, making up 74.5% of all arrivals and 71.0% of all departures. Most arrivals (82.1%) were aged 15-29 years, as seen in Graph 9.1. This was similar for departures (69.8%) (see Graph 9.2). Only small proportions of arrivals and departures were aged 45 years and over (1.5% and 4.9%).

GRAPH 9.1. ARRIVALS (a), By age group - Duntroon



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years and those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

GRAPH 9.2. DEPARTURES (a), By age group - Duntroon



(a) Excludes people aged 0-4 years, those who did not state where they lived 5 years ago, and overseas departures
Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

Education

The high proportion of arrivals (53.4%) attending University or other tertiary institutions is likely to be accounted for by the presence of the Australian Defence Force Academy with which the University of New South Wales partners for academic studies. The presence of the Australian Defence Force Academy also explains the lower proportion of departures (compared with arrivals) attending University or other tertiary

institutions (17.1%) and the consequent increase in the proportion of departures not studying (71.5%).

A high proportion of arrivals were studying at Other educational institutions (17.5%), when compared with usual residents in the Canberra Statistical Division (0.9%) (which is the Canberra capital city area). This high proportion may be associated with students attending the Royal Military College Duntroon. As this college is post secondary study, (and the Royal Military College is not a TAFE or university), it is possible that students at the Royal Military College chose 'Other educational institution' when completing their Census forms.

Employment

Of arrivals aged 15 years and over, 92.8% were in the labour force. Close to all (99.8%) of this group were employed. Similar proportions were recorded for departures, 94.7% of people aged 15 years and over were in the labour force and 99.1% of the labour force were employed.

It is unusual to have such a high labour force participation rate in conjunction with such a high rate of people attending the types of education discussed in the above paragraphs. When students attend the Australian Defence Force Academy and Royal Military College, they are recruited by the military and are paid to undertake their studies and training. Consequently these students are likely to indicate on the Census form that they were employed and also that they were currently studying.

Of employed arrivals most (87.6%) worked in the industry subdivision of Defence. Arrivals from the remainder of the ACT had a slightly smaller proportion of residents working in Defence (70.1%) compared with 88.8% of employed interstate arrivals and 86.4% of overseas arrivals. The subdivision with the second largest proportion of employed arrivals was Tertiary education (7.1% or 95 people). Close to 20% of employed arrivals from the ACT worked in this industry (19.5% or 15 people).

Just over 75% of departures were employed in the Defence industry subdivision. The remainder of employed departures worked in a variety of industries, the largest after Defence was the subdivision of Public administration (3.3% or 22 departures) and Professional, scientific and technical services (except Computer system design and related services) (2.7% or 18 departures).

Income

Generally, departures from Duntroon earned a higher weekly income than arrivals to this SLA. More than 70% of departures aged 15 years and over earned \$1,000 or more per week, compared with 13.0% of arrivals.

Please note: All data presented in this publication relate to person or dwelling characteristics at the time of the 2006 Census. As arrivals and departures may have moved at any time in the five years to the 2006 Census their characteristics could have been different at the time of their migration. The data presented also only captures a person's place of usual residence at the 2006 Census and five years prior to the Census (where they have answered that question). People could have moved residence numerous times between these time periods. Arrivals estimates exclude people who did not state where they lived five years ago, and those who were under the age of 5 at the time of the 2006 Census. In addition to those exclusions, estimates of departures also exclude overseas departures (as these people were not enumerated in the Census). To be consistent with the conceptual basis of the arrivals and departures estimates, the adjusted Census count used in calculating population turnover also excludes 0-4 year olds and people who did not state where they lived five years ago.

[Back to top](#)

About this Release

This product will consider the extent of population turnover in selected Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) between August 2001 and August 2006 across Australia utilising 2006 Census of Population and Housing data.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

1 This publication uses data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing to analyse population turnover across Australia, between August 2001 and August 2006. Data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing are also presented in some tables.

Scope

2 Data are analysed and presented at the Statistical Local Area (SLA) geographical level. The SLA is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification defined area which consists of one or more Collection Districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single Local Government Area, or parts thereof. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas. For more information, see **Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC), 2006** (cat. no. 1216.0).

3 All SLAs with a population of less than 500 usually resident people have been excluded from the analysis.

4 All Unincorporated SLAs have also been excluded from the analysis.

5 Proportions in this publication have been calculated by excluding 'not stated' and 'inadequately described' values from the denominator, where they existed. Therefore, the percentages reflect the proportion of persons or dwellings with a particular characteristic for the 'known' population.

6 All dwelling data excludes 'Visitor only' and 'Other not classifiable' households. Total figures for 'Occupied private dwellings' includes family households, lone person households and group households.

7 Data presented in this publication may differ from the data in Census QuickStats on the ABS website due to randomisation of numbers. For further information refer to Introduced Random Error. Data may also differ due to points mentioned in explanatory note 5. and 6.

Concepts and definitions

8 Data presented in this publication are based on the concept of 'usual residence'. This refers to the place where people usually lived or intended to live for a period of six months or more in 2006. All visitors to a dwelling have been excluded. Usual residence data provide information on the usually resident population that were counted in the Census, and on the internal migration patterns at regional levels.

9 The 2006 Census has three questions on usual residence that ask where the person usually lives on Census Night, and where the person usually lived one year ago and five years ago. The information acquired from the answers to the usual residence questions is recorded in the usual residence indicator variables: Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P), Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P). Use of usual residence indicators, in conjunction with other variables relating to usual residence, make it possible to identify the pattern of net movement of people between three dates, i.e. Census Night, one year ago and five years ago. The following usual residence variables are available: Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P), Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P), see **Census Dictionary, 2006** (cat. no. 2901.0).

10 This publication includes a count of usual residents from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The **2001 Census count** excludes overseas visitors and was based upon 2006 Census boundaries. A best fit concordance was used to present data and excludes 'no usual address' for 2001 data. People who did not state or inadequately described their usual address at the 2001 Census were excluded from this analysis.

11 The **2006 Census count** was based on usual residents and excludes overseas visitors.

12 Arrivals data were calculated using the series of questions on the 2006 Census form relating to where a person usually lives (on Census Night) and lived one and five years ago. These questions were used to determine the number of people who lived at a different usual address (to their current SLA) within Australia or lived overseas five years ago. These people are defined as arrivals. This calculation excludes persons

aged 0-4 years and 'not stated', where a person did not answer any component of where they lived five years ago. The calculation does include people who recorded that they lived elsewhere in Australia five years ago, but only partially stated their address, i.e. a city. This calculation also includes people who lived overseas five years ago.

13 Departures data were calculated using the series of questions on the 2006 Census form relating to where a person usually lives (on Census Night) and lived one and five years ago. These questions were used to determine the number of people usually resident in Australia who no longer lived in the same SLA in Australia that they lived in five years ago. Excluded are people who recorded their address five years ago as 'undefined state' and 'undefined city' as it is impossible to identify the SLA these people were in so cannot report if or where they have departed. This calculation also excludes persons aged 0-4 years and people who did not state their place of usual residence five years ago i.e. 'not stated'. Data was based on place of usual residence and excludes overseas visitors. It is also not possible to determine the number of people who departed from an area to relocate overseas. Residents temporarily overseas at the time of the 2006 Census are also not included in these data.

14 Population turnover is derived by dividing the Population flow by a modified 2006 Census count. To be consistent with the calculation of arrivals and departures the 2006 Census count used as the denominator when calculating population turnover is derived from people who answered the question 'where did the person usually live five years ago (at 8 August 2001)' on the 2006 Census form. This count excludes people aged 0-4 years and people who did not state where they lived five years ago. This count is different from that used in the column '2006 Census count' in many of the tables in this publication. Using data from the column '2006 Census count' as a denominator to calculate Population turnover will result in different proportions to those published here.

15 The official population measure produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics is Estimated Resident Population, not Census counts. See **2006 Census of Population and Housing - Fact Sheets, 2006** (cat. no. 2914.0).

16 For further information on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, see Census Data Quality Statement.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

This Glossary contains information about some of the terms used in this publication. More detailed information about these and other Census terms can be found in **Census Dictionary, 2006** (cat. no. 2901.0).

Arrivals

Arrivals data were calculated using the series of questions on the 2006 Census form relating to where a person usually lives (on Census Night) and lived one and five years ago. These questions were used to determine the number of people who lived at a different usual address (to their current SLA) within Australia or lived overseas five years ago. These people are defined as arrivals. This calculation excludes persons aged 0-4 years and 'not stated', where a person did not answer any component of where they lived five years ago. Included are people who recorded that they lived elsewhere in Australia five years ago, but only partially stated their address, i.e. a city. People who lived overseas five years ago are also included.

Bachelor degree or higher

Includes Bachelor degree, Graduate diploma or Graduate certificate, and Postgraduate degree levels (including Doctoral and Master degree levels).

Chinese Asia

Consists of China (excluding Special Administrative Regions (SARs) and Taiwan Province), Hong Kong (SAR of China), Macau (SAR of China), Mongolia and Taiwan.

Census count

The '2006 Census count' shown in the tables of this publication, are the count of people where they were usually resident on Census Night and excludes residents temporarily overseas.

The Census count used in the Population turnover calculation is an adjusted count, to be consistent with the calculation of arrivals and departures: it was derived from people who answered the question 'where you lived five years ago' on the 2006 Census form and excludes people aged 0-4 years and people who did not state where they lived five years ago.

Collection District (CD)

The geographic area used for the collection of data in the Census of Population and Housing. CDs are redefined for each Census and are current only at Census time.

For the 2006 Census there were about 38,200 CDs covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. In urban areas CDs comprise, on average, around 220 dwellings, while in rural areas the number of dwellings per CD generally declines as population density decreases. CDs serve as the basic building block in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger geographic areas such as Statistical Local Areas, Local Government Areas and Statistical Divisions. For more information, see **Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC), 2006** (cat. no. 1216.0).

Departures

Departures data were calculated using the series of questions on the 2006 Census form relating to where a person usually lives (on Census Night) and lived one and five years ago. These questions were used to determine the number of people usually resident in Australia who no longer lived in the same SLA in Australia that they lived in five years ago. Excluded are people who recorded their address five years ago as 'undefined state' and 'undefined city' as it is impossible to identify the SLA these people were in so cannot report if, or to where, they have departed. This calculation also excludes persons aged 0-4 years and people who did not state their place of usual residence five years ago i.e. 'not stated'. Data was based on place of usual residence and excludes overseas visitors. It is not possible to determine the number of people who departed from an area to relocate overseas.

Dwelling

A structure that is intended to have people live in it and which is habitable on Census Night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats. Dwellings are classified as:

- occupied private dwellings (e.g. houses, flats, apartments)
- unoccupied private dwellings
- non-private dwellings (e.g. motels, hotels, prisons, hospitals).

See also [Non-private dwelling](#), [Occupied private dwelling](#).

Employed people

People aged 15 years and over who, during the week prior to Census Night, worked for payment or profit, had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent, were on strike or stood down temporarily, or worked as unpaid helpers in a family business.

Full-time employment

For Census purposes, a person is considered to be working full-time if they worked for 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

Group household

A household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years and over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.

Household

Consists of one or more people, at least one of whom is aged 15 years and over, who usually reside in the same private dwelling.

For the purposes of this publication, all household data includes only households where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households).

Housing costs

Comprises rent and mortgage repayments for occupied private dwellings, and site fees if the dwelling is a caravan or manufactured home in a caravan park or manufactured home estate. Excludes water rates, council rates, repairs, maintenance and other fees. Applicable only for those dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night. Visitor only households and other non-classifiable households have been excluded.

Income

In the Census, people aged 15 years and over were asked to indicate the range in which their gross income from all sources lies (rather than their exact income). Gross income includes wages, salaries, overtime, business or farm income (less operating expenses), rents received, dividends, interest, superannuation, maintenance (child support), workers' compensation, and government pensions and allowances (including all payments for family assistance, labour market assistance, youth and student support, and support for the aged, carers and people with a disability).

Note: Income excludes savings and other forms of accumulated wealth that, if available, some people (and households) may draw upon. However, for most people, income remains the main economic resource available to them.

Indigenous Housing Organisation

Any Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisation which is responsible for managing housing for Indigenous people. This includes community organisations, such as Resource Agencies and Land Councils, that have a range of functions, provided that they manage housing for Indigenous people.

Industry of employment

This variable describes the industries in which employed people aged 15 years and over work. The industries are coded using the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006** (cat. no. 1292.0).

The ANZSIC is a hierarchical classification with four levels, namely Divisions (the broadest level), Subdivisions, Groups and Classes (the finest level).

Most data in this publication are presented at the Division level. These categories are as follows:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, water and waste services
- Construction
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Accommodation and food services
- Transport, postal and warehousing
- Information media and telecommunications
- Financial and insurance services
- Rental, hiring and real estate services
- Professional, scientific and technical services
- Administrative and support services
- Public administration and safety
- Education and training
- Health care and social assistance
- Arts and recreation services
- Other services

Labour force

Comprises employed and unemployed people aged 15 years and over. See also [Employed people](#), [Unemployed people](#).

Labour force participation rate

For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Lone person household

Any private dwelling in which there is only one usual resident at least 15 years of age, is classified as being a lone person household.

Maritime South-East Asia

Consists of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and East Timor.

Median

Median is one of the three measures of central tendency. A median is the middle score that separates the higher half of a data set from the lower half. It looks at the midpoint of a set of data when the numbers are ordered numerically. See [Statistical Language!, 2008](#) (cat. no. 1332.0.55.002).

Medium or high density housing

Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, townhouses, villa units, home units, flats and apartments.

Net migration

The difference between the number of people newly resident to a given area (arrivals) and the number of people who have moved out of that area (departures) during a specified time period. The difference can be positive or negative. See [Arrivals](#), [Departures](#).

Non-private dwelling

An establishment that provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation, e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation, where meals are provided, in retirement and aged care villages (i.e. not self-contained) is also included. See also [Dwelling](#), [Occupied private dwelling](#).

Non-school qualification

This variable provides data on people aged 15 years and over who stated they had completed a non-school qualification. The variable can describe the level of education of the highest completed non-school qualification. Non-school qualifications are those included in the following broad levels:

- Postgraduate Degree Level
- Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level
- Bachelor Degree Level
- Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level
- Certificate Level

The full classification for levels of education and fields of study, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication [Australian Standard Classification of Education \(ASCED\), 2001](#) (cat. no. 1272.0).

Not in the labour force

Those people who, during the week prior to Census Night, were neither employed nor unemployed. This

includes people who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, in gaol, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and people whose only activity during the week prior to Census Night was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation. See also [Employed people](#), [Unemployed people](#).

Occupation

Occupation is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over. Occupation data is coded using the **ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006** (cat. no. 1220.0).

The structure of ANZSCO has five hierarchical levels - Major group, Sub-major group, Minor group, Unit group and Occupation (most detailed level).

Most data in this publication are presented at the Major group level. These categories are as follows:

- Managers
- Professionals
- Technicians and trades workers
- Community and personal service workers
- Clerical and administrative workers
- Sales workers
- Machinery operators and drivers
- Labourers

Occupied private dwelling

A private dwelling occupied by one or more people on Census Night. See also [Dwelling](#).

For the purposes of this publication, occupied private dwellings include only dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households).

Overseas-born

Includes people who were born in a country other than Australia, were born at sea, or their country of birth was 'Inadequately described' or 'Not elsewhere classified'. Australia, as defined in the **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)** (cat. no. 1269.0), includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory, but excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories (Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and the Coral Sea Territory).

Population flow

The combined number of usual residents who have either arrived or departed from an area in the five years to the 2006 Census. See also [Arrivals](#), [Departures](#).

Population turnover

The combined number of people arriving and departing from an area (the Population flow), expressed as a percentage of the Census population count. Population turnover is derived by dividing the Population flow by a modified 2006 Census count. To be consistent with the calculation of arrivals and departures the 2006 population count used as the denominator when calculating population turnover is derived from people who answered the question 'where you lived five years ago' on the 2006 Census form. This count excludes people aged 0-4 years and people who did not state where they lived five years ago. This count is different from that used in the column '2006 Census count' in the tables in this publication. Using the data from the column '2006 Census count' as a denominator to calculate Population turnover will result in different proportions to these published here. See also [Population flow](#), [Arrivals](#), [Departures](#).

Rented dwellings

Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on Census Night. Includes dwellings being rented and dwellings being occupied rent free.

The data shown in this publication for rented dwellings includes only those dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night. Visitor only households and other non-classifiable households have been excluded.

Statistical Division

A large, general purpose, regional type geographic area. Statistical Divisions do not cross state or territory boundaries and are the largest statistical building blocks of states and territories. For more information, see **Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC), 2006** (cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Local Area (SLA)

The SLA is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification defined area which consists of one or more Collection Districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single Local Government Area, or parts thereof. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas.

For more information, see **Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC), 2006** (cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Subdivision

A general purpose spatial unit of intermediate size between the SLA (smaller unit) and the Statistical Division (larger unit). Statistical Subdivisions consist of one or more SLAs and are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. For more information, see **Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC), 2006** (cat. no. 1216.0).

Unemployed people

People aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to Census Night, did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start.

Unemployment rate

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

Usual residence

Refers to the place where people usually lived or intended to live for a period of six months or more in 2006. All visitors to the dwelling have been excluded.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this product:

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CD	collection district
ERP	estimated resident population
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory

Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SLA	statistical local area
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

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